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INTERSTATE BOARD ORDERS RATE INQUIRY

Commerce Commission to Investigate Petition of Eastern Railroads for Permission to Advance Rates

PUBLIC IS INCLUDED

Business Interests Invited to Participate in Coming Review—Members of Board Give Varying Opinions in General

WASHINGTON—An amended order in lieu of that rescinded last Saturday was issued today by the interstate commerce commission for an investigation into the advisability of advancing all freight rates in official classification territory east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The new order differs in phraseology, but not in principle from that rescinded. It is as follows:

"It is ordered that a proceeding of inquiry be instituted into the following matters:

"First—Do the present rates of transportation yield adequate revenues to common carriers by railroad operating in official classification territory?

"Second, if not, what general course may carriers pursue to meet the situation?"

"It is further ordered that in the prosecution of this inquiry opportunity shall be afforded to interested carriers and to the public generally to present such facts and arguments as may be desired.

"That common carriers by railroad operating in official classification territory are hereby made parties to this proceeding, and shall be served with notice thereof, and that subsequent notice may be given to them and to the public generally of such hearings as may be had."

In announcing the independent investigation the commission said:

"First, the fact that we have decided to further investigate the subject must not be taken as an intimation that the commission has reached the conclusion that revenues are inadequate or that rates should be advanced. Upon this question no opinion has been formed.

"Second, that the statutes give to any party the right to attack by complaint any rate and no general conclusion which the commission may reach and announce in this investigation can affect that right."

Commissioner Clements dissented from the majority of opinion of the commission. He held that the new law does not permit the commission to fix absolute maximum or minimum rates and therefore he is of the opinion that if the commission does agree to a general increase in rates such action would reduce every case coming before the commission in the future involving the reasonableness of any one of these rates.

Commissioner Marble agreed to denying the petition of the roads to reopen the old case but he thought that investigation should not be made until carriers have filed another schedule of increased rates upon which to base the investigation.

Commissioner McChord said that while he agreed with the Commissioners Clements and Marble in general he is of the opinion that the commission's duty is to make the investigation.

1,600,000 ILLINOIS WOMEN GET VOTE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Gov. Edward F. Dunne signed the equal suffrage bill at 9:55 a. m. today. The Illinois governor enfranchised 1,600,000 women, more than doubling the number of women previously entitled to vote in the United States. Grouped about the Governor were women of the suffrage lobby which has been called "the best lobby in the United States" and with them stood Senator H. S. Magill, author of the bill, Mrs. Dunne, representing the women of Illinois, Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara and Speaker William McKinley.

AUDITORIUM DEDICATED
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The new \$250,000 Hill auditorium, a gift to Michigan University by the late Arthur Hill of Saginaw, was dedicated Wednesday. United States Senator Charles E. Townsend was the principal speaker.

CITY TO GIVE THREE BAND CONCERTS SUNDAY

Music for Public to Be Played at Dorchester, Marine Park and on the Common

Three free band concerts arranged for the public by the park and recreation department are to be given Sunday at 3:30 p. m. on Boston Common and in Franklin park, Dorchester, and Marine park, South Boston.

Theron D. Perkins and his Boston concert band has been engaged to give the music on the common and at the opening concert he will be assisted by a double sextet of trained voices. The First Corps of Cadets band, under the leadership of John P. Fielding and the Naval Brigade Band, D. A. Ives, will give the other concerts respectively.

At the concert on Boston Common, one of the attractive numbers of the program will be the sextet from "Lucia" by the double sextet of voices and a sextet of brass.

SCITUATE WILL HAVE POSTOFFICE OF FIRST CLASS

Examinations That Were to Be Held Under Civil Service Canceled Because of New Rating

Scituate postoffice goes under a first class rating July 1, according to word received from Washington today by Edward E. Stebbins, civil service commissioner, at his office in the Federal building.

Mr. Stebbins announces that this change cancels the notice of a civil service examination that was to be held for fourth class postmaster at Scituate at the Federal building on July 6. No examination will now be held for the place, since first class postmasters are appointed by the President.

NATION'S EXECUTIVE STARTS A RACE



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
Fred Reed after receiving message from Pres. Wilson (in white)

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL TO JOHN ELIOT TO BE ORGANIZED

Erection of a memorial to John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians," in John Eliot square, Roxbury, is to be furthered by the organization Monday evening of a citizens' committee of the Roxbury Historical Society at the society's rooms in the Roxbury municipal court building.

Six members of the historical society and six Roxbury residents have been appointed to have charge of the development and construction of the memorial, which will probably be in the form of a fountain. It is thought unlikely that a

sculpture of the famous preacher will be included in the design, as no likeness of him is known to exist.

The committee is composed of Oliver D. Greene, president of the Roxbury Historical Society; Walter R. Meins, secretary, and John Carr, Timothy Smith, Augustus Bacon, Oren C. Boothby for the society, and Ernest S. Tappan, the Rev. James DeNormandie, Frank T. Merrill, Francis A. Perry, Theodore E. Stevenson and D. O. S. Lowell, headmaster of the Roxbury Latin school for the residents.

AIRSHIP LAW IS NULL, NO MONEY TO ENFORCE IT

Appropriation Clause Left Out and Massachusetts Aviators Will Not Have to Obtain Licenses to Pilot Their Craft

TWO FLIERS APPLY

Massachusetts' airship law is void, says the state auditor's office. Through failure of the Legislature to provide an appropriation for expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the measure recently enacted to regulate airships, the law has been rendered null. Consequently aviators in Massachusetts will not be required this year to obtain licenses or be subject to the other provisions of this law.

In accordance with section 1 of the law, which was to have gone into effect June 17, two Massachusetts aviators, Norman Prince of Boston and W. Starling Burgess of Marblehead, applied to the highway commission for aviation licenses and made known their readiness to take the prescribed examinations. These were the only applications of this nature received.

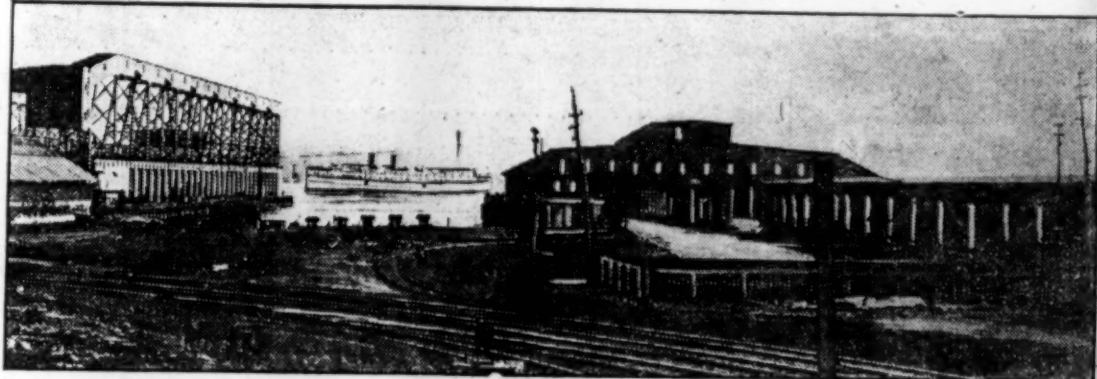
When they discovered that no provision had been made for funds to carry out the act, the highway commissioners learned from the state auditor's office that there was no state money available for this purpose. Subsequently, the commissioners returned to Messrs. Prince and Burgess their applications for licenses.

At the state auditor's office it was said unqualifiedly that the failure to provide an appropriation had nullified the law.

The aviation law was considered by many legislators as one of the more advanced pieces of legislation passed by the last Legislature. It received the

(Continued on page eleven, column five)

SITE FOR PROPOSED NEW SHIP TERMINAL



Old Eastern railroad pier (at right), East Boston, which port directors want

WITNESS TELLS OF CONTROL BY UNITED SHOE

Curtis & Jones Official Says He Sold Independent Machines Because of Leases of Company Defendant in Federal Suit

EFFICIENCY ADMITTED

At the continued hearing of the government suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company, Thomas F. Shinn, superintendent of the Curtis & Jones Manufacturing Company, Reading, Pa., testified that they had sold their independent machines to the United Shoe in 1902, replacing them with the United leased machines.

Charles F. Choate, counsel for the defendants, explained that his company objected to the use of independent machines by Curtis & Jones because such use was in violation of leases.

Fred W. Curtis, president of the Curtis & Jones Company, testified he sold the machines to the United Shoe in 1902, because he did not wish to fight that corporation. He said that he received \$1500 for each machine. The witness further said that use of the United Shoe machines increased cost of manufacture one half cent royalty per pair. He acknowledged that the efficiency of the United machines and repair service of the company more than offset the increased cost in the quality of the work. He testified that United machines were now being used exclusively only in the following department of his factory.

George E. Keith, a director of the United Shoe Company, was questioned regarding the sale to the United company of the Eppel Welt Machine Company of which he was president. Mr. Keith could not remember the number of shares there were in his company, but recalled that he received about \$20,000 for the 30 or 40 machines which were out on lease. About half of these were in the witness' factory.

GERMANY'S ARMY INCREASE TO BE MET BY RUSSIA

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Yesterday replying to a question in the Duma the chief of the general staff explained that the war office had already undertaken great increases of men and material as a set-off to the increase in the German army. Special attention was also being paid to the air fleet which it was considered would soon be quite equal to that of Germany.

A bill to legalize the levy on property to meet the non-recurring expenditure of the new German army bill came before the Reichstag yesterday for the second reading. Debate was initiated by the secretary of the treasury, who supported the necessity of its provisions. Herr David, speaking for the Socialists, declared that, though utterly opposed to the principle of the bill, they had been unable to do more to oppose it than by an attempted series of amendments.

BRAINTREE'S NEW CIVIC HOME IS BEING DEDICATED

BRAINTREE, Mass.—The new town hall erected here to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in July, 1911, is being dedicated this afternoon and tonight.

The ceremonies began with an open-air band concert on French's Common. This was followed by a hose-laying and a ladder-raising contest by the three hose and hook and ladder truck companies of the local fire department. The winning company in each contest will receive a silver cup. There will be a baseball game for a silver cup, as well as an entertainment for the children.

At 6 p. m. there will be a dinner in the dining hall of the new building. Governor Foss is expected to be present. The dedicatory exercises will take place at 8 o'clock. An oration will be delivered by former Gov. John D. Long of Hingham, and there will be a musical program.

The keys of the new building will be delivered by Charles C. Mellen to B. Herbert Woodsum of the board of selectmen.

BANKNOTE CHANGE MADE IN NEW CURRENCY BILL

WASHINGTON—President Wilson and his advisers in charge of the currency bill today decided to reinsert the clause in the bill providing for the retirement of the present issue of \$700,000,000 of national banknotes which are secured by 2 per cent bonds and to give the new federal reserve board the right to re-issue the retired currency by a refunding scheme of 3 per cent bonds.

The present issue will be gradually retired within the space of 20 years.

No other basic changes were made in the bill by the banking committee. Its final draft of the measure will be introduced in the House late this afternoon by Representative Carter Glass.

No changes were made in the federal control system. One amendment, however, removed the prohibition against the federal reserve board issuing \$500,000,000 of emergency currency. This clause was changed to give the board

REVERE CITIZENS PLEAD FOR AUTOS ON BOULEVARD

Citizens of Revere went to the office of the metropolitan park commission today, in connection with the hearing of the National Automobile Association protest against exclusion of automobiles from a portion of the metropolitan boulevard at Revere beach, and expressed themselves in favor of making the boulevard a one-way street from Revere street to Elliott circle.

Their plan was to have Ocean avenue, which parallels the boulevard, a one-way street for automobiles going in the other direction.

About 15 persons interested in the subject went to the office under the impression that a public hearing was to be held. The commissioners explained that they were to have only a conference with Francis Hurlbutis, Jr., secretary of the National Automobile Association.

Mr. Hurlbutis said that he would try to induce the commissioners to hold a public hearing later.

The boulevard from Revere street to Elliott circle has been closed by order

SERBIAN TROOPS DRIVE BACK ATTACKING BULGARIAN FORCE

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

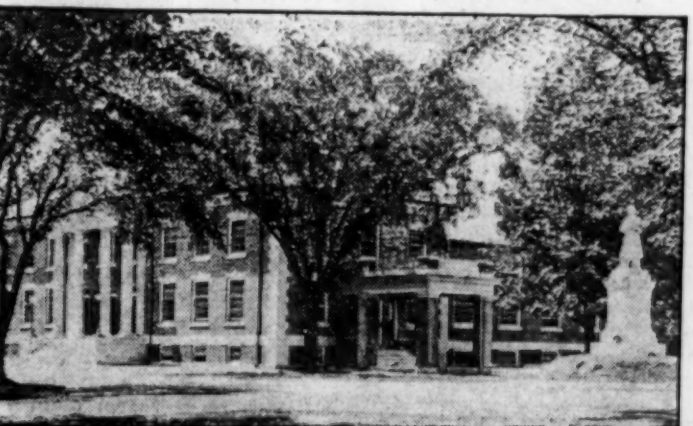
LONDON—The situation in the Balkans has suddenly and quite unexpectedly become acute. The Skupstina is to meet tomorrow in accordance with M. Pashitch's promise not to compromise the situation without consulting the country.

The premier's task of persuading the chamber to consent to negotiations on the basis of the pre-war treaty would have been sufficiently difficult, but it has been rendered almost desperate by an apparently unprovoked attack of Bulgarian troops on Serbian positions in Macedonia shortly after midnight yesterday.

In these circumstances what tomorrow's debate will bring forth is most uncertain. It is dangerous to accept news of the Balkans which comes only from one side, but an official communication issued yesterday by the Serbian foreign office declares that at one o'clock yesterday morning the Bulgarians in force began to cross the River Zletovo, between Kratovo and Kotebana, the scene of the now famous massacre which proved the excuse for the late war.

The Serbian outposts were driven in, but when heavy reinforcements and artillery were brought up, the Bulgarians

BUILDING LOST BY FIRE IS REPLACED



Town hall, which is scene of exercises

DORCHESTER BAY TO BE SURVEYED FOR PORT BOARD

Proposition Is to Expend From \$50,000 to \$100,000 in Improving Those Waters—Other Interests Ask Appropriations

PAPERS FOR OLD PIER

Improvement of Dorchester bay was found to be of such importance to the commercial interests there upon evidence submitted at a hearing before the port directors today that a survey is to be undertaken by the directors with a view to expending \$50,000 to \$100,000 for its development out of the \$9,000,000 appropriation.

The hearing which followed the directors' meeting was to give an opportunity to parties interested in the expenditure of the three annual appropriations of \$25,000 to place their projects before the directors.

At the meeting of the directors preceding the hearing papers were submitted by the attorney-general for the taking over of the Eastern railroad pier by eminent domain but they are to be returned to the attorney-general so that several changes may be made.

D. L. Adamson, secretary and treasurer of Jeffries Point Yacht Club, and Representative John J. Douglass, representing the club, asked for a channel from the pier of the yacht club to connect with the back ship channel to be 75 feet long and 45 feet wide at an estimated cost of \$1500.

No one appeared for the Dorchester improvement of the Belle Isle inlet which was estimated to cost \$14,000.

Frank Fessenden Crane spoke in favor of a channel to Hough's Neck and the dredging of a suitable basin to cost \$10,000. Mr. Crane said the steamship company using Hough's Neck was the largest spender of money in the district. The population was between 7000 and 10,000.

W. H. Cavanagh told the directors that he thought there ought to be a channel 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep. He said it was too narrow for the boats that had to pass through it. Others who appeared in favor of this improvement were William T. Thomson, George Gauchier, William R. Noterman, John Moseley and C. Sargent.

Approval of the eastern terminal papers by the directors will advance the case to the Governor's council for its decision as to whether or not the state shall establish a modern terminal having connection with all railroad lines through the Grand Junction branch of the Boston & Albany railroad. Purchase of the old property, removal of the existing structures, dredging and construction of an up-to-date pier with approaches is estimated to cost about \$1,750,000.

Hugh Baneroff, chairman of the port directors, says that out of five sections in the agreement to be entered upon by the directors and the Hamburg-American, Cunard and International Mercantile Marine steamship lines for maintenance of the dry dock, but one remains to be settled. All of the items questioned by either party to the guarantee of \$30,000 annually for the privilege of using the dry dock were of minor importance, according to Mr. Baneroff.

The steamship lines wanted the directors to maintain a machine shop on the pier, with heavy machinery for repairs, but conceded this point when the directors guaranteed reasonable prices at existing machine plants and a release of obligation to the steamship companies if the machine facilities should be removed. It is expected that another conference will be held in a month to take up the final point on which both parties wished for further time to consider.

No one appeared for the Crystal Cove proposition which was estimated to cost \$3000 but for the development at Winthrop harbor to cost \$8000 H. J. Cook and H. R. Bloomfield appeared.

Commodore Ralph Gouly appeared for dredging a channel in Winthrop harbor to cost \$10,000.

On the Dorchester bay proposition, Commodore Charles L. Bertram of the Dorchester Yacht Club said the present channel was too small for the traffic that had to use it.

John L. Barney, Representative John A. Anderson and others appeared for other improvements to cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Francis Bowles thought they ought to come out of the \$9,000,000 appropriation.

Chairman Baneroff leaves for Washington this evening with D. O. Ives, transportation manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to meet Chairman Clark of the interstate commerce commission.

DOUBLE HEADER POSTPONED
Both games scheduled for Fenway park for this afternoon were called off at 1 o'clock. There are double headers arranged for tomorrow and Saturday, however. On both occasions Manager Chance's New York team will be the opponents of the local American league organization.

LOCATION FOR REST SELECTED
Mayor Fitzgerald and D. Henry Sullivan of the park department have agreed on a spot about 200 yards from Beacon, Park and Tremont streets, near the Frog pond, as the proper place for the woman's rest on the Common.

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Great Britain Builds Up Her Aerial Army in Twelvemonth

AERIAL ARMY
OF BRITAIN IS
BUILT IN YEAR

War Minister Says That Nation Has Taken Second or Third Place Among Powers in Air Strength in a Twelvemonth

HE ANSWERS CRITICS

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—The question of army aircraft was again debated in the House of Commons recently during the discussion on army votes. The principal speakers on the opposition side were Mr. Lee and Mr. Joynton-Hicks, the latter of whom challenged Colonel Seely to produce even 80 efficient aeroplanes. The challenge was promptly taken up.

Colonel Seely said he could not bring the machines to the honorable gentleman but he could take the honorable gentleman to the machines. They could never get on with the proper discussion of the problem, or with that cooperation between parties which he hoped for, until the absurd suspicion was dispelled that the organization and equipment of the air service was not what it was stated to be.

On Colonel Seely accepting the challenge, Mr. Joynton-Hicks said that if Colonel Seely would permit a few members of the House of Commons to see the machines, and if the right honorable gentleman would show them flying for three hours and satisfy those members that they were ready for war, he would not be backward with his apologies. Mr. Joynton-Hicks, who had apparently been making an unofficial inquiry into the question of aircraft, also declared that the inability of manufacturers to supply machines was due to the lack of sufficiently large government orders.

Large Orders Wanted
Eight of the leading firms had told him that they could deliver an aeroplane in a week if they were given a decent order. A manufacturer was not justified in extending his plant unless he was sure of an order for 25 or 50 at a time, such as was given in France or Germany.

A very strong indictment of the war office was made by Mr. Lee, who took the opportunity to make some very severe remarks about the war minister himself. Even the inadequate aircraft program outlined by the war minister in March last had not been, and was not being, made a reality. Instead of the 148 promised they had only 95, and no proposal was being made by Colonel Seely for the aerial equipment of the home defense army, which, in the event of war, would have to grope for the enemy practically blindfold.

In reply Colonel Seely, after describing Mr. Lee's speech as a tissue of aberrations from the truth, and of absurdities, went fully into the question of army aircraft. He showed that in spite of the peculiar difficulties and dangers of flying in England the number of accidents was very few as compared with other countries.

Advance Made in Year
A year ago they had practically no aeroplanes, no pilots, no flying school, no skilled mechanics, and no organization. Now they have 120 aeroplanes, 146 pilots, of whom 83 were first-class pilots, a flying school, and a very large staff of trained aeroplane mechanics.

Colonel Seely denied that the government had prohibited the Daily Mail hydroaeroplane competition. That journal had shown great public spirit, for which they were all grateful, in encouraging aeronautics but it was impossible to permit flying over one or two points in the prohibited area. That the competition

PICTURESQUE NORTH AFRICAN
PORT IS NOW CITY OF WORLD

The barracks in Tangier, Mediterranean city which has just been internationalized

(Special to the Monitor)
TANGIER, Morocco—Much satisfaction is expressed in all quarters of Tangier at the conclusion of the negotiations which have been proceeding at Madrid in regard to the international status of the city. The details of the scheme are not yet known, but every confidence is felt in the representatives of the great powers, who have had the matter in hand.

The internationalization of Tangier marks another period in the long and eventful history of this old north African port. It is a place of very great antiquity. The Roman Tingis, which lay, as Tangier does today, between the two hills jutting out into the blue waters of the Mediterranean was its predecessor and boasted even then of a long history. Under Augustus it became a free city, and Claudius made it a Roman colony and capital of Tingitana.

After the fall of the empire it was held successively by vandals, Byzantines and Arabs, and then in the fifteenth century fell into the hands of the Portuguese. From the Portuguese it passed for a time to the English as the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II, in 1662, and during part of the time that it was in the possession of England, the garrison was commanded by the notorious Captain Kirke and Bishop Ken was for a time its chaplain.

Tangier was abandoned by the English on account of the expense of its upkeep in 1683, and was immediately seized by the Moors and fortified anew. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was a noted resort of the Barbary pirates, whose depredations were one of the great "sea risks" of the merchant of those days. For the last 50 years or so its history has been uneventful and by a Socialist.

The decisions of the budget committee with reference to the army bill are dealt with in a report laid before the whole Reichstag. The report shows that instead of the 661,176 officers and men desired by the government the committee has approved the increase of the army from 544,211 officers and men to 659,653. The Prussian army on a peace footing will consist of 511,153 officers and men, the Bavarian army of 73,370, and the Württemberg army of 25,568. Instead of the increase in the number of cavalry squadrons from 516 to 550, as desired by the government, the committee have approved an increase to 535.

These alterations by the committee in the original bill have been dealt with by cable and in previous communications to The Christian Science Monitor. Twenty-four amendments dealing with proposals which have been made frequently by the Reichstag and always ignored by the authorities are embodied in the report. These amendments have all been carried by the budget committee.

The budget committee has also had to deal with the problems of the scale on which the war tax is to be levied, a sub-committee having found it impossible to arrive at any decision after a number of secret meetings. Each party naturally has had its own ideas on the matter but the plan put forward by the Center party was eventually accepted by the committee.

There was a feeling in favor of leaving untaxed all those whose property was less in value than 50,000 marks but the proposal accepted by the committee only exempts property of less than 10,000 marks. Incomes under 5000 marks are also exempt. Incomes up to 50,000 marks will be capitalized by multiplying by six for the purposes of the tax. That is to say a person with no property but with an income of say 30,000 marks will be taxed as though he had accumulated property to the value of 180,000 marks. Incomes from 50,000 to 100,000 marks will be capitalized by multiplying by eight; from 100,000 to 200,000 marks they will be multiplied by 10; and over 200,000 they will be multiplied by 12 for the purposes of the tax.

Mr. Gooch, the first speaker, detailed in most lucid terms the entire Armenian question from a political standpoint, showed how mistakes in the past were due to the jealousy of the powers, and held out the encouragement that France, Germany and Russia, the parties most interested, were now in complete accord with the attitude adopted by Great Britain. This was a happy augury for the Armenian question to be taken up as soon as the peace question in the Balkans was settled. He concluded a most interesting speech by impressing on his hearers that much also depended on the attitude and the initiative of Armenians themselves, on which he himself had learnt to place implicit reliance.

Mr. Symonds' sympathetic note touched the hearts of his hearers when he recounted, like Mr. Gooch, his intimate connection with the subject from the time of Gladstone, whose humble follower he was. He pointed to the existence of a strong committee in the House of Commons specially interested in Armenia; how that committee is keeping in touch with the foreign office for the necessary reforms, and with what hopes we may look forward to the speedy termination of our anxieties and fears.

"Justice must prevail in the end," he said, "and should politicians fail," which he doubted, "we must appeal to public opinion. We would be blood-guilty in the sight of God if we did not take action now."

Dr. Maguire's speech was typically

Irish, brimming with wit, and with that kindness and good cheer which only an Irishman can impart to a subject of such deep concern. His amusing sketch of the first appearance of the Turk in Europe led him to point the moral to the opportunity of the Armenian, who should now say, "Here is where we come in!" It was with deeds and not merely words, he said, that they must conquer, and, united, they must take action and lead on to prosperity.

With a short speech by Prof. G. Hagopian and a few concluding words from the president, a very successful meeting was brought to an end.

Armenian songs by Mrs. Rashid and Miss Arslanian were sung between the speeches.

GERMAN BUDGET
PLAN DOES NOT
TAX FOREIGNER

Committee Also Has Had to Deal with Scale Upon Which the New Impost Is to Be Levied

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The budget committee of the Reichstag recently decided not to make all foreigners residing in Germany liable to the war-tax, but only those permanently resident in Germany for the purpose of earning a livelihood.

A National Liberal speaker opposed the idea of making all foreigners liable on the grounds that it could not be justified, could only be carried out with difficulty, and would probably mean that well-to-do foreigners would leave the country. The National Liberal speaker was supported by a representative of the government and by a Socialist. It was also decided that the property of Germans who have lived abroad for two years and have no fixed residence in Germany should not be liable to taxation.

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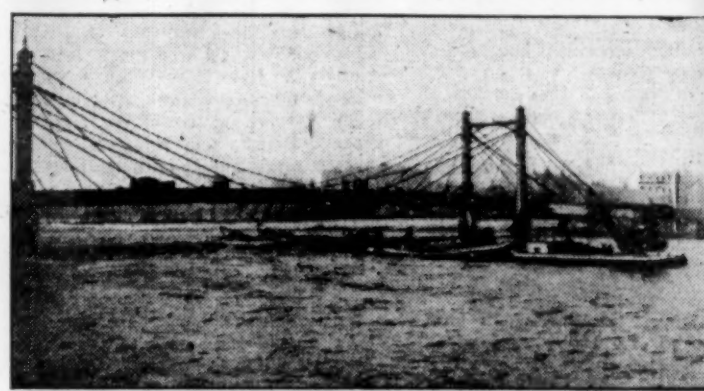
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BERLIN GREET
WOMEN DELEGATES

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—On their way to the international woman suffrage congress at Budapest, a congress was held by the delegates at Berlin. The interest displayed was very considerable; the meetings were well filled and the delegates, who numbered about 40, were entertained and made much of by their German sisters.

Among the chief speakers were the Rev. Anna Shaw of Washington, the veteran leader of the movement; Mrs. Auerbach, England; Mrs. Denison, Toronto; Dr. Jenny of Torselles, member of the Finland Diet at Helsingfors; Mrs. Petri, Stockholm; Frau Qvam, Christiania and Frau Goudsmid, Amsterdam.

The speeches were of a moderate and non-militant character for the main part, and though as a matter of course they were closely listened to by a police official or two, there was nothing that could endanger the Prussian constitution in any way.

LAMBETH STEEL BRIDGE BILL
IS UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED

Present suspension bridge across the Thames at Lambeth which has been subject of debate

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A committee of the House of Commons recently rejected the bill embodying the proposals of the London county council for a new steel bridge to replace the present suspension bridge across the Thames at Lambeth. In the opinion of the police the proposal of the county council would not provide a first class arterial thoroughfare across the river.

The home secretary, in forwarding a memorandum from the commissioner of police on the proposed bridge, also drew attention to the esthetic aspect of the proposal. The opinion of the secretary of state was that stone bridges were, as a rule, infinitely preferable to iron structures.

The committee finally rejected the bill unanimously, on the ground that the proposed bridge was too large for present requirements if the approaches remained as they are, and too small if the route were developed in the future by street improvements.

UNITED ARMENIANS TOLD OF
ENGLISH SYMPATHY AND AID

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The meeting of the Armenian United Association of London, which was held recently at the Elysee galleries, Queen's road, was devoted to addresses by well-known authorities on the Armenian question, the solution of which by the great powers is regarded as a most pressing necessity.

The meeting was presided over by Lieut.-Col. G. M. Gregory, V. D., who in an introductory speech emphasized the necessity of enlisting British sympathy and congratulated the speakers on their humanitarian task of enlightening public opinion. He refused to believe that Europe of the twentieth century would perpetuate the evils it wrought in the nineteenth; and looked forward to the speedy dawn of a prosperous era for his countrymen under the aegis of European control.

He welcomed in the name of the association, the speakers, G. P. Gooch, the editor of the Contemporary Review, and a former M. P.; Dr. T. M. Maguire, a well-known authority on the Near East, and A. G. Symonds, the secretary of the British section of the Balkan League, and of the Armenian committee of London, who were cordially received.

Letters regretting absence from the meeting were read from Prof. Rendel Harris, T. P. O'Connor and Noel Buxton; while Dr. J. Pollen, who was also to have addressed the meeting, was unavoidably absent.

Mr. Gooch, the first speaker, detailed in most lucid terms the entire Armenian question from a political standpoint, showed how mistakes in the past were due to the jealousy of the powers, and held out the encouragement that France, Germany and Russia, the parties most interested, were now in complete accord with the attitude adopted by Great Britain. This was a happy augury for the Armenian question to be taken up as soon as the peace question in the Balkans was settled. He concluded a most interesting speech by impressing on his hearers that much also depended on the attitude and the initiative of Armenians themselves, on which he himself had learnt to place implicit reliance.

Mr. Symonds' sympathetic note touched the hearts of his hearers when he recounted, like Mr. Gooch, his intimate connection with the subject from the time of Gladstone, whose humble follower he was. He pointed to the existence of a strong committee in the House of Commons specially interested in Armenia; how that committee is keeping in touch with the foreign office for the necessary reforms, and with what hopes we may look forward to the speedy termination of our anxieties and fears.

"Justice must prevail in the end," he said, "and should politicians fail," which he doubted, "we must appeal to public opinion. We would be blood-guilty in the sight of God if we did not take action now."

Dr. Maguire's speech was typically

TANGIER CUT OFF
FROM INTERIOR BY
MOORISH TRIBES

(Special to the Monitor)
TANGIER, Morocco—Although it becomes more difficult every day to obtain reliable information from the Spanish zone, nevertheless, it would appear that the tribes are massing in large numbers and are attacking the outposts in all directions. The Spanish troops are concentrating in the coast towns and many of the outlying posts are being abandoned.

Tangier is now practically cut off from the interior, the Spaniards having retired from the police post at the caravan-scar half way between Tangier and Tetuan. Even within eight miles of Tangier European employees have been molested and robbed, telegraph wires have been cut in all directions, and on the whole the position is serious. In Spanish official quarters, however, it is reported that perfect tranquillity exists in the Spanish zone.

WOMEN HONORED
BY LEGISLATORS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The parliamentary arbitration group headed by Baron d'Estournelle de Constant, received the members of the council of the international women's congress at the Senate recently.

The baron, in his welcome, referred to the spirit of sacrifice shown by the members of the congress and the great services they were rendering in the solution of the problems connected with the social conditions of the people. Speaking of the suffrage movement, he pointed out that the members of the congress did not use violence in the service of their cause, but opposed force with right and reason. The members of the congress were later on the same day received at the Elysee by M. and Mme. Poincaré.

The Paris congress of the International Women's Association was specially organized by the French section, but its sittings have been attended by a number of foreign members, as well as by the president of the association, Lady Aberdeen.

RECORD SELECTION
OF CROWN LANDS

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The area of 58 lands selected during March totaled 508,341 acres, which is a record for the past five years. The minister for lands has given notice of his intention to resume on Nov. 1, next, 23 square miles of Bodumbah holding in the Inglewood district. An area of 29 square miles of the Laglan East forfeited holding, Clermont district, is opened for pastoral lease; also an area of 2626 square miles in Cape York peninsula, Cook district, in nine lots varying from 210 to 445 square miles.

EXHIBITION OPEN IN BREMEN

(Special to the Monitor)
BREMER, Germany—The exhibition of trade, industry and sea traffic, which was inaugurated by the towns of Bremerhaven, Geestemünde, and Lehe, for the exhibits of the lower Weser district of Oldenburg, Prussia, and Bremen, was opened by Burgomaster Barkhausen of Bremen. After a tour round the exhibition, which is full of interesting exhibits, a banquet was given on board the Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Trip to Chinatown," 2:30, 8:30.
KEITH'S-Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"The House Next Door," 2:35, 8:15.
NEW YORK
CASINO—"The Purple Road."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"Romance."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."
CHICAGO
CORT—"H. B. Warner."
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."
STUDEBAKER—"Mlle. Modiste."

Chinese Party Is Opposing Progress of Loan and Treaty

LOAN TO CHINA AND MONGOLIAN TREATY HELD UP

Kuo Ming Tang Party Opposing Plans of Government Upon the Ground of Autocratic Procedure by Yuan Shih Kai

POSITION IS DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As The Christian Science Monitor was in a position to state some time ago, as most likely to be the case, the only news received from Peking through the usual channels since the conclusion of the loan has been favorable to the government. Nevertheless information, giving a very different view of the position of things to that revealed through orthodox channels, occasionally evades the censor and gets through to Great Britain.

The latest information of this kind from Peking is to the effect that the Kuo Ming Tang party is steadily gaining ground and that the outcome of events predicted by both Dr. Cantille and Mr. Dixey in their interviews with representatives of the Monitor is daily being realized, namely, the ultimate triumph of the Democratic party in China.

It now appears that by an astute piece of tactics, which would be only amusing were not such important interests involved, the Kuo Ming Tang party in the Senate succeeded in obtaining a quorum by locking the doors of the chamber and thus preventing members of the government party from leaving until after a vote condemning the loan had been passed. The Kuo Ming Tang party does not represent a quorum of the House, consequently the government party recognized that the moment they withdrew from the chamber its sittings became ineffective, as far as any resolutions were concerned, hence the serio comic move in locking the doors of the chamber until the condemnatory vote had been carried.

Loan Now Made Illegal

According to the regulations of the provisional constitution the loan is now illegal, as after a rapid debate a resolution was put, stating that the government despatch acquainting the Senate with the conclusion of the loan should be returned as an unlawful document, and this was carried practically unanimously.

At the same time as this was taking place in the upper House, the House of Representatives in secret session were considering the Mongolian treaty, and the result of their deliberations has been that the treaty is rejected by a majority of six.

With a view to obtaining the best possible opinion in regard to these reports, a Monitor representative called upon a gentleman who has always shown himself well versed in Chinese affairs, and who has frequently afforded the Monitor most valuable information with a view to obtaining his opinion on these points. The Monitor's informant said at once that the whole report showed every evidence of being correct, inasmuch as it fell exactly into line with the almost inevitable drift frequently alluded to towards the re-establishment of the democratic principle in China which Yuan Shi Kai had so far departed from.

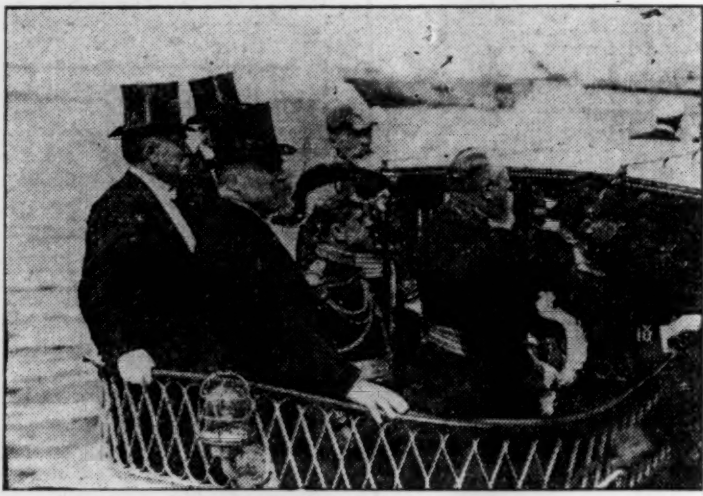
It is, he went on, really inevitable. The Chinese people have had quite enough of autocracy and they will not tolerate the least sign of a return to it. No doubt, as the Monitor has frequently stated, the Kuo Ming Tang party, at the first sign of a genuine desire on the part of the government to conform their conduct of affairs to the democratic principle, will immediately support them, but until this is done, there will only be opposition. The repudiation of the loan negotiations does not necessarily mean that they will repudiate the loan itself, although things being as they are, they will be quite justified in doing this. But the loan has been concluded unconstitutionally and until this is formally admitted by the other side, there is really no chance of a regular settlement of the question.

Rejection Is Protest

The same, in the opinion of the Monitor's informant, might be said of the Mongolian treaty. This treaty, it will be remembered, was reported some time ago as concluded, and it would now appear that this had been done without reference to Parliament or rather the acquiescence of Parliament in the policy of the government had been taken for granted. In the opinion of a large number of democratic Chinese, this is no doubt regarded unfavorably. Hence, the present rejection of the treaty by the Kuo Ming Tang party. This has evidently been done, not so much because they regard it as bad in itself, but as a protest against the autocratic action of the government in the matter.

The rejection of the treaty has rendered the position of the minister for foreign affairs, Lu-Cheng-Hsiang, most difficult. As stated at the time, the conclusion of the treaty was largely due to his influence with the Russian authorities, and Chinese failure to accept what Russia declared to be her irreducible minimum, once again opens the Mongolian question and creates a condition of things which is full of grave possibilities.

FRANCE'S FLEET IN ACTION IS COMPLIMENTED BY PRESIDENT



(Copyright by Central Photos, Paris)

M. Poincaré on way to Jules Michelet to witness final scenes of naval maneuvers at Toulon

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The president of the republic, accompanied by M. Etienne, minister of war, and Pierre Baudin, minister of the navy, was present at the final scenes of the naval maneuvers at Toulon and at the review of the fleet.

On arrival there he was met by the largest crowd ever assembled in the city. The welcome was a right royal one, the enthusiasm culminating in a veritable outburst as M. Poincaré left the quay to go on board the Jules Michelet which was at anchor in the roadstead, and from which he was to witness the final scenes of the maneuvers.

The next morning the Jules Michelet steamed out to where the destroyers of the French fleet were assembled, the latter falling into two lines on each side of the President's ship and thus forming an escort. Close behind came the Carthage, a magnificent liner of the Transatlantique Company which had been placed at the disposition of the members of Parliament of both chambers and of the press, who were thus afforded an opportunity of seeing the review.

Battleships in Lines

On reaching the French fleet, which was drawn up into two parallel lines some 1500 meters apart the Jules Michelet steamed between them. These vessels consisted of 18 of the finest battleships of the French navy. Around them were grouped five squadrons of destroyers and torpedo boats as well as submarines and other units of the navy.

The destroyers and torpedo boats went through a series of splendid maneuvers. These continued throughout the whole of the day and part of the next day, and ended by the whole fleet steaming past the President and saluting. After the review M. Poincaré gave a dinner on the Jules Michelet to which were invited all the superior officers of the fleet and a number of senators and deputies.

Replying to a speech made by Pierre Baudin, minister of the navy, the President said that the marvelous spectacle they had had the joy and pride to witness that day made him regret that he had not been able to see much more of the maneuvers which their Mediterranean fleet had been carrying out during the last few weeks. It would have afforded him immense pleasure to have witnessed at least one of the three plans of operations which had been allotted to the navy. He would, however, never forget what he had seen during the comparatively short period he had been on board the Jules Michelet.

President Pays Tribute

Since the previous morning he had realized the beauty of a large force when governed by proper discipline and directed by a chief whose vigilant intelligence was recognizable in every unit of the fleet. The sham combat which had given them so vivid a vision of the

effect and intrepidity of the attacks undertaken successively by submarines and torpedo boats, together with the splendid review which had been the crowning point of these two unforgettable days, all this had shown them once more the value of their naval forces, the indefatigable devotedness of the officers and the splendid training of the men.

By her enlightened patriotism France had during many years supported, without any question of regret or complaint, the heavy burdens imposed upon her through the maintenance and perfecting of her means of defence. She knew full well that the only way to forestall a menace of war or an endeavor to humiliate her was to be ever strong, calm and prepared. Parliament, the faithful interpreter of the nation's feelings, would not hold back from any sacrifice which would help to maintain in the highest degree of effectiveness their military and naval forces, by placing them in such a position as to put up a bold front at the shortest possible notice to even the most unforeseen event.

They were, the President said, able to state today that their efforts had not proved barren. Whatever vessel they navigated or in whatever rank they served, their marines put into practice with touching simplicity those virtues of discipline, self-abnegation and heroism which had become with them qualities of second nature, so that France could see her finest traditions reflected in these brave men.

Eyes Fixed on Flag

In conclusion M. Poincaré said that he wished today to unite in the same testimony of gratitude and admiration both the sailors and soldiers. The army also had their eyes clearly fixed on the flag and would as one man also eagerly follow and obey the voice of the country if one day France called upon her children to come to her succor. The army, he said, had but one ambition, which was to remain at all times and under all circumstances worthy of the national confidence reposed in it.

In commenting on the President's speech the Figaro says that his words are in perfect harmony with the idea of the whole nation. France augments her military forces, not for the purpose of embarking upon any war but so as to maintain peace, and she desires to be strong solely that she may remain unattacked. It was necessary, it adds, that these words of sound sense and good faith should be pronounced by the most important man in the country, and M. Poincaré has made the pacific thought of the whole nation stand out in brilliant light. The nation has to thank him and to congratulate itself that his speech has produced a magnificent effect in France as well as in those countries in which France is too often misunderstood or ignored.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN EDINBURGH TO BE ENLARGED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Extensive additions are about to be made to the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Agricultural College.

The buildings in George square, Edinburgh, will have a frontage of about 100 feet when the contemplated work is finished. They will be four stories in height, with accommodation for classrooms, laboratories, lecture rooms, reading room, public offices, directors' room, and county work staff rooms. The main lecture room will measure 60 feet by 31 feet. The basement flat will contain the dairying department, cloak rooms and stores. The buildings, exclusive of the site, will cost upwards of £30,000, and the accommodation will be practically trebled.

In 1894 on the recommendation of the board of agriculture and fisheries, the University Court and the Highland Agricultural Society formed a joint administrative board to consolidate the agencies engaged in Edinburgh in the teaching of agriculture and kindred subjects. This combination was called the Edinburgh School of Rural Economy. In 1897 the administration of the grant for agricultural education in Scotland was transferred from the board of agriculture to the Scottish education department, and in March, 1901, a conference was held in Edinburgh of representatives of the town council, the university, the Highland and Agricultural Society, the

School of Rural Economy, and delegates from the counties of Berwick, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kinross, Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, and Selkirk.

The conference agreed to establish an agricultural college, to be named the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, the whole to be under the management of a board of governors, representative of the bodies above named, and in 1901 this united administration took over the work of the School of Rural Economy.

In 1903 the education department recognized the college as a special institution, and agreed to make grants in aid of approved expenditure. Under the education (Scotland) act of 1908 this recognition was altered to that of a central institution, and its expenditure was made a charge on the education (Scotland) fund. The college is greatly to be congratulated on the work it is doing, for it has brought about a remarkable development of public interest in education as concerned with country matters and all that relates to the larger and more technical aspects of agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

PUT GUNS ON BRITISH SHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The British & Argentine Steam Navigation Company are having three ships, and Messrs. Houlder Bros. one, fitted with 4.7 guns

RUSSIA'S RIGHT IN ADAMOVITCH CASE IS UPHELD

Prisoner Is Taken Away From Egypt and Sir Edward Grey Refers to Compact of 1783

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to the latest news from Alexandria, Mr. Adamovitch, concerning whose arrest by the Russian authorities there has been so much discussion, was embarked recently, together with another prisoner, by the Russian consulate on board the steamer Emperor Nicolas for Odessa.

In the House of Commons the matter was raised again by Mr. Morrell, who asked the secretary for foreign affairs if he could give any further information as to the case of Mr. Adamovitch. Mr. Morrell also asked whether the capitulations, under which the Russian consul claimed to arrest and deport Mr. Adamovitch without reference to the government of Egypt, was the capitulation granted by the Turkish government to Russia in 1783; whether this capitulation contained any express provisions for the extradition of Russian subjects from Turkish territory, and whether there was any precedent for the use of the capitulation for such a purpose.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he could not give any more information than he had already given, and that it was impossible to interfere between foreign consuls and their own nationals in Egypt. According to Article LXXII. of the convention of 1783, if Russian subjects committed amongst themselves any offense, the examination of the case rested with the Russian minister or consul, and no Ottoman authority might interfere in any manner.

It is, however, to be observed, continued Sir Edward, that any privilege which any one power has under capitulations is equally enjoyed by all. I may add that the question of extradition does not arise in such a case as the present. When the offender is under his own consul, he is already within the jurisdiction of his own country, and the Egyptian government has no locus standi in the matter. The consul can try him in the consular court or remove him to his own country, as he chooses. There are, of course, precedents for the exercise by the powers of rights under capitulations, which are a matter of treaty and practice.

RIFLEMEN FROM AUSTRALIA HOPE TO WIN AT BISLEY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Australian rifle team, sent officially by the commonwealth government to shoot at the N. R. A. meeting at Bisley in July, recently arrived in England and proceeded at once to Bisley.

The team was as follows: Col. G. H. Dean, commandant; Maj. J. M. Semmens, shooting captain; Lieut. A. C. Blacklow, New South Wales; Armor Sergeant S. Edwards, Victoria; Rifleman A. Cutler, New South Wales; F. G. Harrison, New South Wales; Cross, Victoria; A. Grant, Victoria; H. P. Armstrong, Queensland; A. L. Halliday, Queensland; W. Green, South Australia; H. White, Jr., South Australia; A. Harris, Western Australia, and R. W. Humphreys, Tasmania.

The team will compete in the Empire match on July 11 and 12, preceding the opening of the Bisley meeting, and also take part in the Mackinnon and Kolopole matches. The team also hope to take the King's prize back to Australia with them, but the Empire match is their main object.

Previous results in this competition have been as follows:

1907—Australia, 2104; New Zealand, 2056; Great Britain 2053. Fired in Australia.
1909—Australia, 2088; New Zealand, 1958. Fired in Australia.
1910—Great Britain 2177; Canada, 2105; Australia, 2045; India, 1973; Singapore, 1972. Fired in England.

LIGHTS AND BUOYS FOR PERSIAN GULF

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India—The memorandum recently presented to the Persian government by the British minister at Teheran, placing on record Great Britain's intention, in accordance with prescriptive right, to carry out the lighting and buoying of the Persian gulf, was apparently prompted by the fact that a lighthouse on the Island of Tamb, not far from the entrance to the gulf, is on the eve of completion, and is expected to show its light by the end of June.

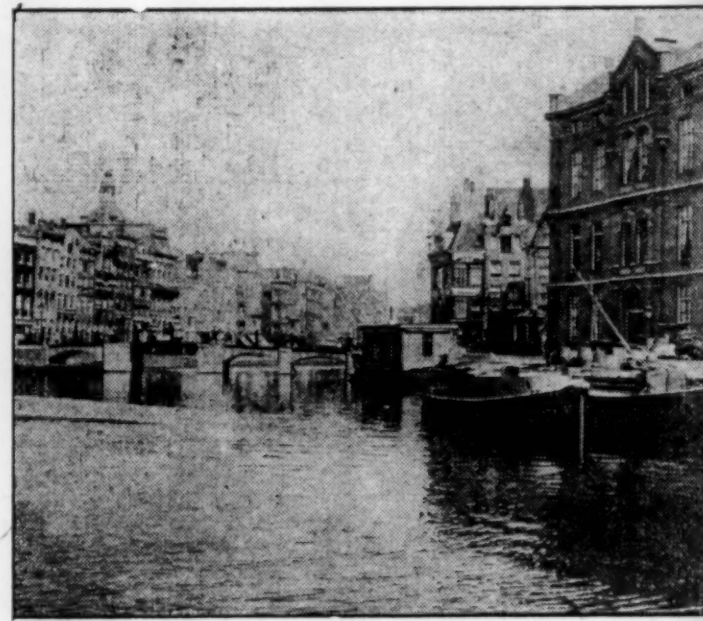
Another lighthouse is being erected on Little Quoin island, but will probably not be ready till September. The Tamb lighthouse has been in course of construction for several months past, and the work is being carried out by the Indian public works department, under the direction of the Royal Indian marine, to whom will be allotted the task of working and maintenance.

JAMAICA PROMISED SURPLUS

(Special to the Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The principal features of the Governor's recent statement in the Legislature with regard to Jamaican finance were that the surplus was estimated to amount to £47,000 at the end of the financial year, and that the postponed sewerage system of Kingston would be completed.

FORWARD MARCH OF DUTCH WOMEN SEEN IN EXPOSITION



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

View of Amsterdam where exhibition of women's arts and industries will run until October

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Ten-stonelling "De Vrouw," woman's exposition, is in progress in Amsterdam for the purpose of showing what womanhood has done in the forward march of the world's civilization.

The exhibition will run until October. It is managed by influential Dutch women, the best known of whom is perhaps Dr. Mia Boissevain of Amsterdam, a well known woman lawyer in Holland, who said she would make the exhibition a success if she had to use her whole fortune to do it.

The exhibition consists of several apartments in which the arts and industries women have interested themselves in are displayed. There are sections of fine needlework, model drawing, and of today, giving a lucid example of the strides forward a century has brought about.

There are also exhibits from the Dutch colonies, wherein the fine handwork of

the native women of the East and West Indian possessions of Holland are exhibited. These sections are of great interest to foreign visitors. Real homes of peasant Dutch families, from the very poor sections of the country are also shown on the grounds.

Suffrage quarters are also established with headquarters for the two suffragist parties of the Netherlands, the militant and the peaceful. Conferences regarding women's rights, both political and civil, are held from time to time with noted speakers from abroad. In short, the exhibition shows what womanhood has done the world over.

N. S. W. OPEN AIR SCHOOL BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Mr. Carmichael, minister for education, has instituted open air schoolrooms and the first one at Corgue was opened a few days ago. It is expected that this system will soon be extended to every part of the state.

This is another Goodrich Year

Goodrich Unit Molded Tires have never had a "bad" season.

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Boston Men Receive Honorary Degrees from Dartmouth

Degrees Are Conferred on Edwin D. Mead and Franklin W. Hobbs at Last Day of the Commencement Exercises

208 ARE GRADUATED

HANOVER, N. H.—Two Boston men received honorary degrees at Dartmouth College yesterday.

On Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, was conferred the degree of master of arts, while Franklin Warren Hobbs, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and executive officer of the Arlington mills, received the degree of doctor of science.

Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, inventor of the telephone and other electrical devices, was among 12 widely known men who received honorary degrees. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him. Others who received honorary titles were:

DOCTOR OF LAWS

Franklin Sherwin Streeter of Concord, N. H., member of the international joint commission and a trustee of Dartmouth.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Walter Sydney Adams, acting director of the Mt. Wilson observatory.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

Philip Wendell Carnell, president of the Kansas City Baptist Theological Seminary.

Walter Taylor Sumner, dean of the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, Chicago.

MASTER OF ARTS

Samuel Demeritt Felker, Governor of New Hampshire.

Henry Harrison Metcalf of Concord, journalist and secretary of the New Hampshire state board of trade.

Stephen Shannon Jewett of Laconia, lawyer, banker and statesman.

Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo, civil engineer and noted constructor of bridges.

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ual deficit, and a second million must be had to do justice by the teaching force and the future.

University of Vermont Confers Degrees on 104

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Degrees in course were conferred upon 58 graduates of the academic department of the University of Vermont Wednesday. The degree of doctor of medicine was bestowed on 37 graduates.

Those who received honorary degree were:

Doctor of Laws—Horace K. Kenny '80, president of the Illinois Bar Association; Thomas Waterman Huntington '71, surgeon of San Francisco; Allen M. Fletcher, Governor of Vermont.

Doctor of Divinity—Charles M. Sturges, Methodist Episcopal minister of Albany, N. Y.; Edgar C. Beckwith '82, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Maywood, Ill.

Doctor of Humane Letters—Samuel Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational church, Brookline.

Master of Arts—Albert S. Brigham, Vermont state commissioner of agriculture. Sereno S. Pratt, secretary of the

New York city Chamber of Commerce. Bachelor of Science—Charles Albert Catlin of Providence, R. I., a trustee of the university.

Trinity College Gives Degrees to Thirty-Six

HARTFORD, Conn.—Trinity College yesterday graduated a class of 36 with degrees of bachelor of arts and of science. Six honorary degrees were conferred by President Flavel S. Luther as follows:

DOCTOR OF LAWS

Samuel O. Prentice, chief justice of the Connecticut supreme court of errors.

MASTER OF ARTS

Benedict D. Flynn of Hartford, an actuary.

The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal church, New York.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS

John H. Lyon, head master of Shattuck school, Fairbault, Minn.

The Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, Trinity '73, Berkeley, Cal.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Louis W. Downs, Trinity '88, of Providence, R. I., an electrical engineer.

Boston Editor Elected Overseer at Bowdoin

BRUNSWICK, Me.—John Clair Minot '96 of Boston, of the editorial staff of the Youth's Companion, was nominated to fill a vacancy from the board of overseers of Bowdoin College at the annual meeting of the Bowdoin Alumni Association Wednesday.

The new gymnasium and Gen. Thomas W. Hyde Athletic building at Bowdoin College were dedicated as part of the commencement week program. Franklin C. Payson of Portland spoke for the building committee. John S. Hyde of Bath made the presentation speech in giving the athletic building to the college, and it was accepted by President William DeWitt Hyde. An address on "The History of Physical Education in America" was given by Dr. Dudley S. Sargent of Cambridge, Mass.

Bates Graduates 99

LEWISTON, Me.—Ninety-nine graduates of Bates College received their degree at the commencement exercises yesterday. No honorary degrees were conferred. Ninety-one were awarded the

degree of bachelor of arts and eight the degree of bachelor of science.

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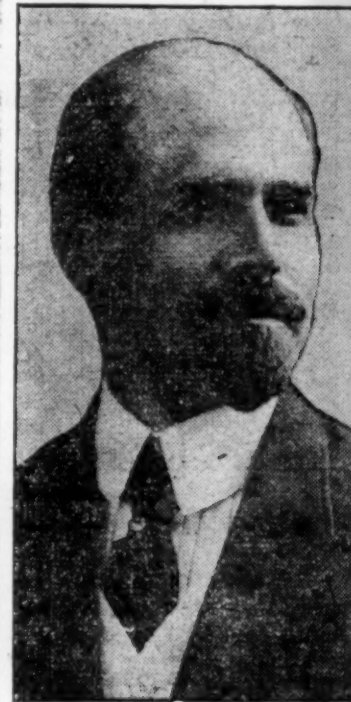
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LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Cincinnati, O.



C. A. HINSCH



ROBERT W. POGUE

C. A. Hinsch, president of the Fifth Third National Bank of Cincinnati is a native of that city and received his education in the public schools and the Woodward high school. He was elected cashier of the Fifth National Bank May 1, 1889, and eight years later, at the age of 31, was elected president of that institution. In 1904 he was made president of the Ohio Bankers Association.

He has worked his way up by dint of his own ability. A large portion of the prestige of the bank he presides over, which absorbed the old Third National Bank in 1908, is placed to his credit. In 1913 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Clearing House.

Mr. Hinsch has not allowed his business application to keep him from active participation in civic movements in his city. In 1897 he became treasurer of the chamber of commerce and in 1912 was elected president of the Business Men's Club, after taking a prominent part as a director of that organization in its work in the "awakening of a greater Cincinnati."

Robert W. Pogue, president of one of the leading dry goods houses of the West, is a native of Cincinnati, was educated in Cincinnati schools and graduated from Princeton University in 1897. He then entered the store of H. & S. Pogue, later incorporated as the H. & S. Pogue Company, and began his study of the dry goods business. In 1912, on the passing of his father, Samuel Pogue, one of the founders of this house, he was elected president. The management is now in the hands of the second generation.

The H. & S. Pogue Company is the outgrowth of four brothers coming from Ireland in 1849, and locating here. Two years later the eldest brother, Henry, joined them. In 1863 Henry and Samuel were able to combine in purchasing the stock of their uncle and organizing the firm of H. & S. Pogue. A new location on Fourth street was purchased in 1878; soon came the addition of two buildings adjacent, and later an eight-story structure was erected on Race and Fourth streets.

CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY SERVES THE PEOPLE

Sociological Study Shows Most of 2000 Students of Pioneer American Municipal Institution Earn Their Way and Could Not Leave City for College

CINCINNATI, O.—That the University of Cincinnati has put higher and professional education within the reach of the masses of the people to a greater degree than has ever been achieved heretofore,

highest liberal and professional education.

This idea is being advanced in the United States chiefly, it is claimed, through the leadership of the city of Cincinnati, which for a number of years has supported a municipal university. Just as there are universities of the states, so in time, advocates of the municipal college say, there must be universities in all the cities. No state, it is asserted, can in a single university provide for the training of all the people of the cities. Cities have, besides, it

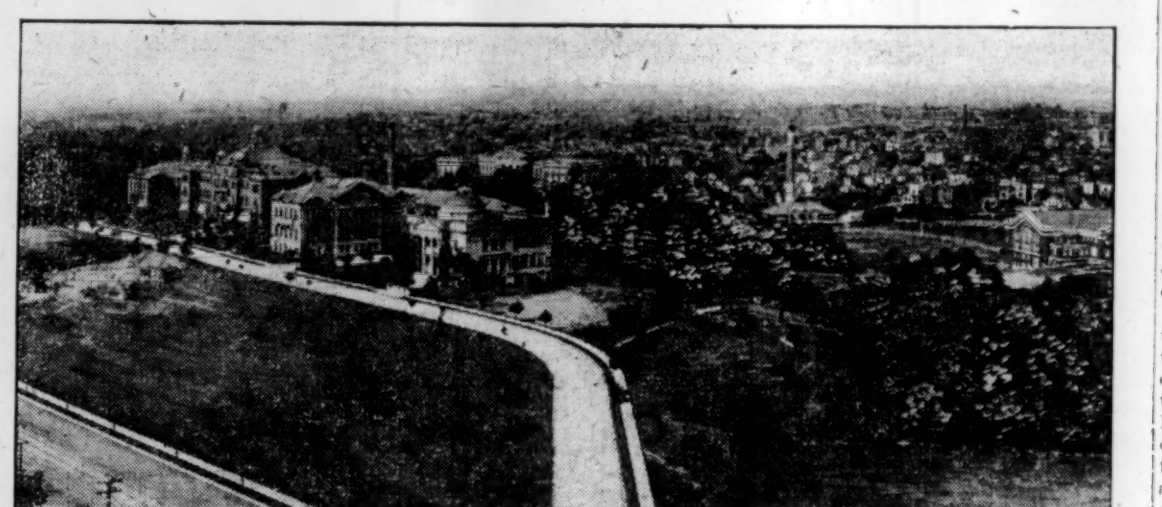
cracy in a manner to raise the entire social standard.

The facts, it is claimed, fully prove that this university has democratized the higher and professional education to an extent never known before. The common schools in the United States, look forward to the time when every child will have the opportunity for an elementary education. High schools are being rapidly erected in all American cities, which will place the secondary and vocational education within the reach of nearly all residents. But, it is asked by the municipal university advocates, what of equality of opportunity for the higher and professional education? Shall it be limited to the children of the rich, or of professional men, or even of the moderately well-to-do? Shall not the higher education also be put within the reach of all? The small colleges, normal schools, agricultural colleges, and state universities have done much to open the way for the young people of the rural districts to obtain the higher education. But have the opportunities for this education been made as easily available for the sons of the middle and poorer classes of the cities?

The evidence shows, it is asserted, that these classes have at least not availed themselves of the facilities for higher education to the same extent as have the sons and daughters of the farmers. Everywhere the urban population is increasing ahead of the rural. If, therefore, it is argued further, Americans are to carry out the doctrine of equal opportunity for all in education, they must have municipal universities to put the higher and professional education within the reach of city youth.

Day and night high schools, continuation schools and industrial schools, should be provided, it is added, to train those who must go to work, but the opportunity for the highest training must be afforded the poorest youth of the city if it is fit. Cincinnati educators ask if that city has not already accomplished in large measure what Lord Haldane proposed for Bristol.

ONE CITY'S EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL FACILITIES



Birdseye view of University of Cincinnati, which claims to have put higher and professional education on most democratic basis yet attained

is one of the claims of that pioneer American municipal university.

The history of this, the first real municipal university in the United States, is regarded by educators as especially significant. Its establishment was not deliberate. On his passing in 1838 the city of Cincinnati fell heir to a large part of the estate of Charles McKicken, one of the founders of Cincinnati. A country lad from Pennsylvania, Mr. McKicken had come to Cincinnati in 1803, his horse, saddle and bridle constituting his entire worldly estate. Becoming a flatboat trader on the Ohio river and later a merchant of Cincinnati and Louisiana, he accumulated a large property, all of which he left to the city which he had made his first home and helped to build, for the establishment of a college.

Obstacles Overcome

The estate was in litigation for a number of years, and the civil war intervening, nothing was done until 1872, when a board of directors was authorized to erect a building and open the college. As the estate had suffered severe diminution the income was not sufficient to provide for the erection of a building and the endowment of the institution. too. The city, therefore, issued bonds to pay for the college building, which was erected upon the old McKicken homestead at the foot of Clifton heights.

A literary and scientific college was carried on here for a number of years, until, having outgrown these quarters, the institution was removed and larger buildings erected in the south end of Burnet Woods park, where the university now stands. The city has continued to add to the resources of the institution, both by way of additional annual income and by buildings and equipments, as they have been needed.

The municipal university was thus a development. For many years its function as a city college was only dimly perceived. It was not, it is said, until the present administration of the university came in that the institution found itself as a city college and learned to serve the people and the municipality in the manner which has caused it to become so well known and to be so much appreciated by the people of Cincinnati.

Views Compared

In an address delivered to the citizens of Bristol at a recent celebration of their university, Lord Haldane, the chancellor, after outlining plans for giving all the people of their city the opportunity for the highest education, said: "Here then is a new object of ambition for you, citizens of Bristol. You have it in your power now, if you so choose, to make it possible for the son or daughter of every

and ought to be called, even if the few are chosen. Let us turn to the practical application to the affairs of your city of this great gospel of educational opportunity. Those who believe in democracy have not yet awakened to its significance. When they do they must come to think that here lies the most direct path to the attainment of their end."—Hibbert Journal, January, 1913: "The Civic University," Viscount Haldane.

The distinguished lord goes on to show the people of Bristol that good elementary and secondary schools are not sufficient to prepare citizens for the service of the democracy, but that a university is needed, in addition, to give all citizens the opportunity for laying broad foundations in literature and philosophy and preparing themselves, by more advanced study, for the service of the state. Multiplication of civic universities is regarded by some educators as the remarkable feature of the educational history of Great Britain in recent times. Oxford and Cambridge still train for the ministry and civil service, but the new universities of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and now of Bristol, the most recent foundation, are opening the way as was never done before for all the people, women as well as men, to get the

is argued, special needs and problems which their citizens must study at home. Many special experts are required in the service of the modern city, who can best be educated in the city's own works. The city must educate not only teachers, but also

Anglo-French Unity Emphasized

French President Visiting London
Says Two Nations Consult
Each Other on All Incidents
of International Concern

HE SITS BESIDE KING

Special Cable to the
Monitor from the
European Bureau

LONDON—Yesterday afternoon M. Poincaré, after the presentation of an address in the library of the Guildhall, was entertained at luncheon by the lord mayor. At the conclusion of the banquet the President, speaking in French, drew a brief picture of the relations between the two countries since the signing of the entente, especially respecting the part played by the city of London in entertaining his predecessors, Presidents Loubet and Fallières.

"Today," he wound up, "the friendship of the two nations is, if it were possible, firmer than ever before."

"There is not an incident which arises in international politics upon which the two governments do not exchange their views and the closeness of their cooperation never excludes any other powers, but on the contrary always tends to conciliation with these powers."

"Nowhere is the desire for peace which has taken possession of the two people more manifested than here in the city of London, where commerce has been developed with such extraordinary intensity and where on every side may be seen the organized forces of labor."

The President then proposed the health of the lord mayor to which the latter very briefly replied.

In the evening a great banquet was given in the ballroom of the French embassy.

The King and the President sat side by side with various members of the royal family and foreign ambassadors to their right and left.

At the other tables, which formed three sides of a square sat the ministers and former ministers and other guests.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private Pullman car Constitution occupied by Mrs. Alexander Cassatt and party passed through Boston over the Mellen lines early this morning en route from Philadelphia, to Rockland, Me.

The Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road will handle into North station at 8 o'clock tonight a 10-car special train occupied by excursionists of the Third Presbyterian church of Troy, N. Y.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany road has received from the West Springfield shops 10 large size standard passenger engines which have been rebuilt for Boston and South Framingham service.

The Pennsylvania railroad private car number 60, occupied by John T. Richards, consulting engineer, and family, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines this morning from Philadelphia to Portland, Me.

For the accommodation of southern New England Dartmouth students returning to their homes the Boston & Maine road provided a special train to Boston from Hanover-Norwich at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Members of Providence, R. I., Carmen's Union occupying special New Haven cars, arrived at South station at 9:20 o'clock this morning. The party returns to Providence from South station at 12 o'clock tonight.

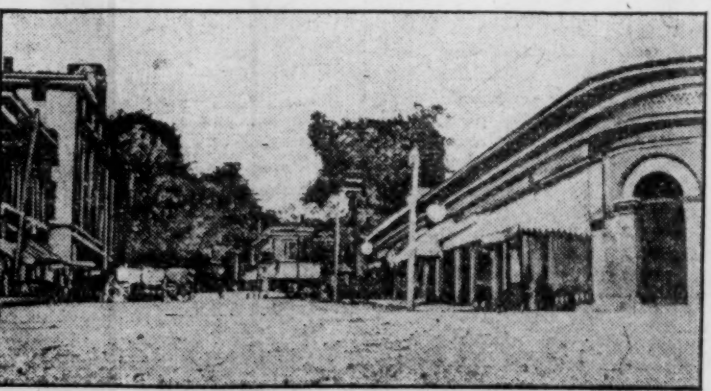
The Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road provided special cars attached to the Chicago express from North station at 9:30 o'clock this morning for Edward B. Daily, assessor to the city of Boston and party en route to Williamstown, Mass.

The private Pullman car Rainbow occupied by President John S. Rumrill and party passed through Boston this morning en route from Chicago to Mt. Whitier, N. H., via Grand Trunk and Boston & Maine roads.

The Adams Express Company received at South station last night over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads, a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses.

Camp Aloha party occupying two Pullman parlor cars, left North station over the Boston & Maine road at 11:02 o'clock this morning for Fairlee, Vt.

MAIN STREET, LIVERMORE FALLS, ME.



LIVERMORE FALLS, Me.—Pretty town situated on Androscoggin river. First settled in 1786; incorporated in 1843. Present population about 2640. Has glove manufacturing, also a large paper mill and a wood turning plant. There are three churches. Schools are regarded of the best. Residential section is well-kept and business interests are ably maintained. Place has electric light service and water works plant is owned and operated by the town.

MR. GUILD SAILS; LESS \$3000 LOST

Boston relatives of Curtis Guild, former governor of Massachusetts and the retiring American ambassador at St. Petersburg, have learned through a cablegram from Paris, where Mr. Guild arrived 10 days ago, that he had either lost or there had been stolen from him, bank notes to the value of \$1000 and a letter of credit for \$20,000, of which \$18,000 had already been drawn.

Mr. Guild sails today for Boston, on the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati and expects to arrive at his home July 3. Payment of the balance due on the letter of credit has been stopped by the bankers.

WOMAN MAYOR LEARNED POLITICS IN LIGHTHOUSE

Miss Munson, Chief Executive of
Warrenton, Ore., Now Applying
Principles of Government
She Learned From Books

RATHER LIKES HER JOB

WARRENTON, Ore.—One month after the passing of the amendment giving the women of Oregon the right to vote, Miss Clara Cynthia Munson was elected mayor of Warrenton by a large majority over her opponent, J. W. Detrick.

Miss Munson is a student of civic problems and is exceedingly well informed, partly owing to the influence of her father, J. W. Munson, who was an Oregon pioneer of 1853, and a lighthouse keeper for over 30 years. The long and lonely hours which are the accompaniment of this occupation gave him much time for reading and studying politics and kindred subjects, and as his daughter acted as his assistant during his later years, she acquired a knowledge that is not often accorded to women. While acting as keeper of the Canby lighthouse, on the Oregon shore, Mr. Munson saved 23 persons who had been shipwrecked. During his later years he was keeper of the light at Point Adams station.

Miss Munson's mother is an Oregon pioneer of 1847, and also proudly boasts of being the first woman to cast the ballot in Clatsop county.

The Munson home is within a stone's throw of the historic ground of Lewis and Clark, where they spent the winter of 1805-6, and is only a short distance from the Astor settlement of 1811, Astoria. Warrenton is situated near the mouth of the Columbia river and is only a few miles from the Pacific ocean.

Miss Munson was formerly a school teacher and has been school clerk for the last four years. She has also served as assistant postmaster for eight. She is as well interested in raising geese and at present has a flock of about 100 of these fowls.

In speaking of her duties as mayor Miss Munson says:

"I am trying to give my city an economical and businesslike administration, and I am trying to manage the affairs of Warrenton as faithfully as I manage my own. My council is of men, and so far everything has been pleasant and harmonious. I rather enjoy the office."

Miss Munson is a Republican and her campaign expenses were a cipher. She did not seek the office and knew nothing of the plan to make her a candidate until notified that she had been nominated.

GOV. SULZER'S PRIMARY BILL AGAIN BEATEN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer's direct primary bill was defeated in the Senate Wednesday by a vote of 10 to 38. The vote at the regular session was 8 to 42. The Blauvelt primary bill, which was passed twice at the regular sessions and vetoed each time by the Governor as a "make-shift" and a "fraud," was again passed by the Assembly by a vote of 77 to 59. It was passed later by the Senate.

The Governor's campaign in behalf of his own measure changed only two votes. The bill was defeated the day before in the Assembly. Should the executive disapprove of the Blauvelt bill again, as is expected, an attempt may be made to pass it over his veto before the Legislature finally adjourns.

MONEY GIVEN TO IMPROVE RIVERS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Progress of northern British Columbia is shown by the fact that the Dominion government has appropriated \$40,000 to improve navigation in Ft. George district.

Hon. F. W. Aylmer, Dominion engineer for Yale-Cariboo, with headquarters at Chase on Shuswap lake, said recently that he would visit the northern interior in August to ascertain the manner in which the grant should be expended. He intends that obstructions to navigation on the south fork of Fraser river, the Nechaco and Stewart rivers be removed during the low water stage.

MANY CHANGES IN BEVERLY SCHOOLS PLANNED FOR FALL

BEVERLY, Mass.—Seldom have so many changes been made in the teaching force of the Beverly schools as will go into effect with the opening of the fall term in September. The school committee has elected and transferred over 20 teachers, a record-breaking number and affecting most of the schools of the city. The schools will reopen for the fall term on Sept. 3.

The school committee has voted to have a head of the English department at the high school. While such a position has been carried on for a number of years, the position was never officially established.

Miss Laura M. Rogers, head of the department for a number of years, has resigned and Miss Maude Winslow of Portland, Me., who was graduated with degrees as A. B. and A. M. from Wesleyan University, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

TAFT VACATION TO BEGIN SATURDAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Former President William H. Taft will start on his vacation Saturday, leaving here with Mrs. Taft and his sons, Robert and Charles, for Murray Bay, a Canadian resort.

Professor Taft is now in Cincinnati, but is expected to arrive here either tomorrow or Saturday, it was understood today; then they will leave for Montreal via New York, probably reaching Montreal Sunday. W. W. Mischler, secretary to Professor Taft, and Mrs. Mischler will accompany the Taft family.

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR R. R. SUIT

Officials of the Southern New England railroad have decided in favor of the Massachusetts supreme court taking jurisdiction in the suit brought against the road by John March of Chicago, who asks for a receiver to be appointed for the road to recompense him for an alleged loss of \$1,500,000 on his uncompleted contract for building that line.

A decree will be entered tomorrow by Judge Braley putting the case into shape for immediate hearing.

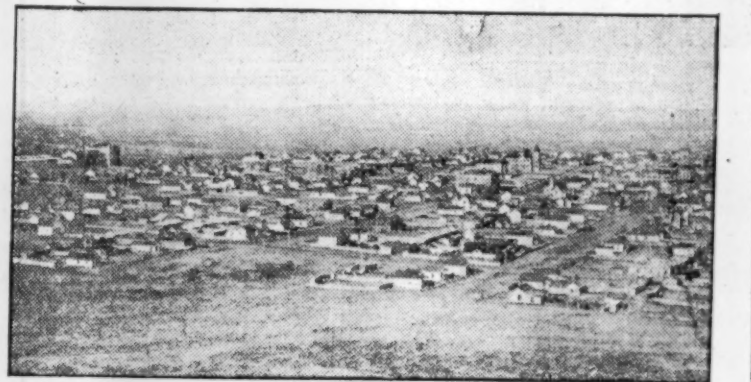


MISS CLARA CYNTHIA MUNSON
Mayor of Warrenton, Ore.

L. H. SEVERANCE PASSES AWAY

CLEVELAND, O.—Louis H. Severance, one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company and noted throughout the country for his gifts to colleges and missionary schools has passed away.

RAWLINS, WYO., FROM HILL NEAR TOWN



RAWLINS, Wyo.—This is a prosperous little city of about 4500 population, the county seat of Carbon county and headquarters for many of the most prominent sheepmen in the West. The town is the fourth city in Wyoming in population and is situated in the south central part of the state along the line of the Union Pacific railroad. Rawlins is decidedly a city of homes, the citizens taking pride in the magnificence of the dwellings and the public buildings. The Masonic temple, the Elks' home, the government postoffice, and many of the private business houses of the city are beautiful and substantial. A fine new water system for the city is just being completed. The accompanying view is taken from a hill west of the town, where the standpipe is located. The large building to the left is the state penitentiary.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In case we get off on a tangent again I am going to give Braid's history in the first paragraph today and talk about him afterward.

What a lot of space he takes up in Nesbitt's, and what a wonderful record it is! Born at Earlsherry, Fife, 1870. Now at Walton Heath. Won the open championship at Muirfield, 1901; was second in 1897, 1902 and 1904, third in 1900, fifth in 1906, 1899 and 1903, seventh in 1898 and ninth in 1894. Won News of the World tournament 1902; and Musselburgh tournament in 1900 and 1901. Was first in southern section of Professional Golfers Association tournament in 1902, 1903 and 1904. Played for Scotland against England 1903 to 1912. Holds records for Romford (67), for Walton Heath (68), for the Braids (68), for Llandrindod Wells (66), for Blackpool (65), for Westward Ho! (69), for Woodbridge (65), for Drumpellier (64), and for Rothsay (67). In 1905 won the open championship at St. Andrews, tournaments at St. Anne's and Bushey Hall, and the News of the World championship at Muirfield. In 1907 won the News of the World tournament at Sindingdale. In 1908 won the open championship and in 1910 also the French championship. Won News of the World tournament in 1911.

The word I used as most descriptive of James Braid was: temperament. In his case this means concentration, hard thought, and dogged determination. We talk of the "great Triumvirate"—Braid, Vardon and Taylor, and somehow because they have been so much in the public eye, we imagine they are indeed veterans. In experience they are, though

not in years. Yet Braid belongs to the old school of golfers, who learned the game in the gutta days when such tremendous distance from the tees was impossible, so one had to make up by more skillful play, which necessitated a greater repertory of shots. These men who were thus forced to study all the finer points of the game, working out chips, back-spins, slicing and pulling at will, and a dozen and one ways of recovering from heather, whins, bunkers and other hazards which beset their golfing path, naturally took the game more seriously than the modern golfer is likely to do. Braid says that to play golf a man must think and think hard, and certainly when watching him play one feels that he follows his own precepts. He walks along with his head down and gives one the impression that he is always thinking a shot ahead. Perhaps what I mean is not quite clear, and best explained by illustration. You know when you are writing a letter or something else you are much interested in, you often think on ahead of the actual words you are putting on the paper. This is because you have so completely mastered the art of making the actual letters that you do not have to think about that part of it all and devote all your attention to working out the ideas you wish to express. The "pot-hook" troubles of your childish days mean nothing to you now. It is not conceit, but perfect self-confidence in your penmanship. This is what I always feel when Braid is playing golf.

There he stands ready to drive. Tall, serious, thinking hard, he inspires your utmost confidence. I always feel he has

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SWEET GIRL GRADUATE
She can make a further scaling down
In living cost, I guess,
If her dollar graduating gown
She'll keep for a wedding dress.

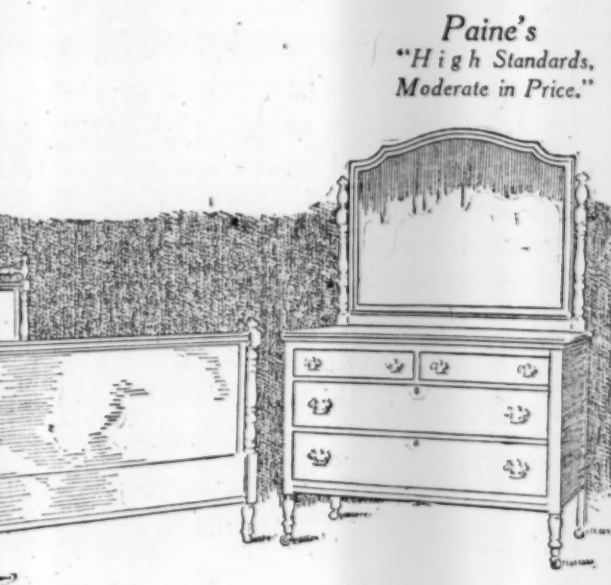
THEY SPANNED IT
Thought he: "A boundless chasm doth lie
Twixt her and me." But, oh!
When he proposed to Bridget, why
He found it was not so.

United States Treasurer Burke says that about 2000 persons each year send him fragments of scorched paper money, which during the warm summer season they place in stoves for safe keeping and forget to remove when starting the autumn fires. All this seems to lend an element of fact to the current assertion that some folks have "money to burn."

ADVANCEMENT
Though we shouldn't take too much to
strange
Conclusions, yet we know
That the man whose opinions never change
In wisdom cannot grow.

To the report that President Wilson shows a disposition to handle certain public issues "without gloves" may be added, "and without a coat, as well," since at times he appears in the executive office in his shirt sleeves.

NEED EDITING
Newspaper writers understand
How news is made, we cannot doubt it;
Give them the slightest ink-ling and
They'll spill a lot of ink about it.



SHADED IVORY

One of the most delightful innovations
of the year.

The delicate ivory tint shades into darker tones almost golden in their rich, warm hues.

The design is a beautiful example of William and Mary, with the characteristic posts and broad, simple, graceful lines.

Our showing of shaded ivory, ivory white and gray enamel is more extensive than ever before, ranging from Bureaus at \$12.75, Chiffoniers at \$13.50, and beds at \$18.00, up to pieces of most exquisite design and workmanship like those in illustration.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station
and Haymarket Square

Rugs and Draperies

Our store will be open all day Saturday during June and September

LOGAN SQUARE THEATER SAID TO RIVAL CHICAGO LOOP HOUSES

CHICAGO—At a busy center in Logan square, where not more than 12 years ago most of the surrounding district on the northwest side of the city consisted of prairie, John R. Thompson is having built for opening about Sept. 13 a modern theater costing \$150,000. The theater is situated in Logan square and on Milwaukee avenue, near Kedzie.



Logan Square theater, Milwaukee avenue, near Kedzie and Logan boulevard

zies and Logan boulevards. The two boulevards form the connecting link between Lincoln and Humboldt parks, and are part of the boulevard system which encircles the city.

In connection with this amusement enterprise it is significant that the Logan square district has seen remarkable growth. Where prairie was almost unbroken a dozen years ago, today there may be found block after block of beautiful residences and high-class apartment buildings. In this rapidly developing section Mr. Thompson, who owns a chain of restaurants in Chicago, has seen fit to establish a costly amusement house, which is regarded as the finest theater in Chicago outside the loop district and on a par with those downtown in its appointments.

The theater building is of fireproof construction, has outside light on all sides, liberal exits, specially devised ventilation, commodious entrances and foyers. The seating capacity is 1350, and there are six boxes. There is provided a standard size stage with complete equipment and eight dressing rooms. Architectural designs are by H. R. Wilson & Co. There will be mural paintings in auditorium and the foyer. Harry Thompson, brother of the owner, will be the manager. The house will be devoted to vaudeville and picture shows.

MAN RESCUED BY NEIGHBOR

When flames enveloped the tenement house at 316 Main street, Everett, yesterday Albert Neale, a resident whose escape was cut off, sat on the third-story window sill and waited until Harry Freeman, a neighbor, brought a ladder, by means of which he reached the ground house, which is regarded as the finest theater in Chicago outside the loop district and on a par with those downtown in its appointments.

We Call Especial Attention to

White Canvas Pumps



One of our popular women's pumps—made of the finest grade white canvas, with medium toes, white Cuban heels, flat ribbon bows—a light, cool and comfortable shoe.

\$5.00

"You can do as much to make yourself comfortable by the careful selection of your footwear, as by the choice of your gowns."

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE

15 WEST STREET

Orders by Mail or Telephone Promptly Filled

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DRESS FOR THE SUMMER OUTING

The applied yoke can be omitted

THE blouse dress is thoroughly comfortable, always pretty and generally becoming. The one illustrated combines a blouse that can be drawn into a belt at the waist line or left loose and a five gored skirt that includes just enough plaits to give freedom and which can be made with or without a yoke. The blouse is shown on the figure with the applied yoke, but that can be omitted and the collar can be made on a round outline if preferred. The sleeves can be made in three quarter or full length if the short ones are not liked.

This dress is made of white galatea and trimmed with braid, and no material is more satisfactory for such use, but there are many others that are quite correct and quite satisfactory. Linen and pique are good. Pongee is excellent for such a dress, for it is cool and pleasant to wear and it washes well. Pongee with trimming of brown is always pretty. Blue chambray with white trimming would be pretty, too, and blue or buff colored galatea would make a most serviceable dress.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 9½ yards of material 27, 7½ yards 36 or 5¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 10 yards of braid.

The pattern of the suit (7110) is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



WATER CLEARED

Clear cistern water by dropping in a coarse sack filled with equal parts of saltpeter and charcoal, says the Philadelphia Times. Break the charcoal in small pieces. The saltpeter will draw the silt to the sack and the coal will hold it. This process does not harden the water, will last several months, is not expensive and is little trouble.

LITTLE GIRLS IN BALKAN GARB

Frock of sprigged muslin or voile

MANY and quaint are the little dresses of summer frocks and coats for children of from two to five. One detail they all seem to have in common—the belt or sash is placed just above the knee and the little skirt part that falls below, a mere little narrow ruffle or a couple of ruffled frills, makes the wearer look like a little French doll, says a New York Herald writer.

The upper part blouses a bit above the belt of these gowns, after the fashion of the older sister's Balkan frock, so that a lining of some kind is needed to hold the puff in place. In most models a light lawn is used, cut low enough in the neck so that the frock, if it has a slimy lace yoke, will not show the lining.

It is the same way with the little girls' outer coats. The linings must extend down at least to the belt, so that the puffed part will be kept in place. In a light blue crepe de chine coat made for a three-year-old child the material was gathered lightly over a plain lining of white china silk in this manner. Below the belt, which was placed just above the knees, two little ruffles made of doubled bands of the material formed the skirt part of the coat. The coat fronts lapped over enough so that the diagonal edges made a surplice line to the belt depth. A lace sailor collar finished the neck, and the three-inch belt was lace covered.

A dainty sprigged silk dress was

bloused in the same way over the belt, lined down to it with fine sheer white lawn. This dress had two little ruffles below the belt also, but they were not of double material and were hemmed with a narrow Valenciennes lace. The dress opened in the back and the blousefulness was gathered up into a tiny shoulder yoke that was placed lower behind than in front. A very deep narrow V yoke dropped in front nearly to the waist line, filled in with a vest of lace and outlined by a narrow edging like that on the skirt ruffles. Elbow sleeves, rather full, were caught in below the elbows with a lace-edged ruffle. The lawn lining showed through the lace vest to about ordinary yoke depth, a soft, plain colored satin ribbon tied over the belt finishing in a small bow and ends in the back.

Most of the other models seen are on these same lines, with little variations of color or material. A few quaint children's frocks are made with a sort of Directoire waist line—that is to say, it is placed a little too far down to be called an Empire—and a long plain skirt is gathered to it. Made of sprigged muslin or voile—for the tiny posy designs seem especially appropriate for little children's clothes—the skirt hem is perhaps finished with a lace band dotted with small round hand-made satin flowers in the tones found in the material.

BUTTER MAKING ON THE FARM

Pointers from an experiment station

BULLETIN 41 of the Washington State experiment station gives some helpful pointers on making butter on the farm.

Butter made from a single herd of cows in a small dairy located on the farm should command the highest price of any butter on the market. Where one man has control of all the process through which the milk goes, from the time it is milked until the time it is printed as butter, the product should be the best obtainable, if this one man understands the principle and the art of butter making.

The first essential in making good butter is good cream. To get this simply means to take ordinary precautions regarding clean cows and barn, clean attendants and clean utensils; and then cooling the cream at once after separating, either by running it over a cooler, or by setting in running, cold water and stirring. Cream should not be stored with any substance having an aroma.

Sweet cream churns hard and gives a butter having a fat taste. To sour, or ripen, the cream, first heat it to about 70 degrees F. (use a thermometer) and let it stand until it has a mild but distinctly acid taste; or, second, add some sour milk or buttermilk (starter) to start the ripening, at the same time holding it at 70 degrees. The best cream for churning is that which tests about 30 per cent fat after the starter has been added.

The temperature at which the cream should be churned depends on the size of fat globules, hardness of fat globules, age of cream, amount of cream, percentage of fat in cream, kind of feed the

cow is getting, and this cannot be determined except by trial. Thirty-five degrees may be proper on one farm and 60 degrees on the one adjoining. A good rule to follow is to have the butter come about the size of wheat kernels in about 30 or 40 minutes. If it takes longer the cream is either too sweet or at too low a temperature, or the churn is too full. If it comes sooner than 30 minutes, the temperature is too high.

While the granules are about the size of wheat, the buttermilk should be drained, the granules washed and the salt added. Then they are worked together only enough to distribute the salt evenly. When the churn is not stopped until the granules become large, some of the buttermilk is encased and it makes butter of poor keeping quality. Mottles in butter are caused by an uneven distribution of salt in the presence of buttermilk.

FOR THE VERANDA

A pretty veranda hat tree may be made from a young white birch sapling, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Select a small tree about six or seven feet high, having a number of branches at regular intervals. Trim to a good length, so as to hold hats and coats. Bore into the butt end slanting holes, into which fit short legs made of the cut-off branches.

Cover hammock pillows with table oilcloth, very light in weight, before the outside cover of washable material is put on; then if the pillows are left out over night or in the rain no damage can be done.

SUMMER SCHOOL BRINGS MONEY

FOR a college girl or a teacher, who is still fresh after the school year's work the following method might bring in fair returns and in general a little summer work is excellent for a child.

Being a primary grade teacher, with a long vacation, I decided to have a summer school for little children from 3½ to 7 years old for a term of eight weeks.

I wrote to several women in my home town, who I thought might be interested in it and also influential in talking it up among their friends, and they sent me a list of names of mothers to whom to write. Without any trouble or advertising I enrolled 20.

The school board gave the use of the primary room for the school. The price was 50 cents a week for each pupil and 50 cents extra for supplies. The hours were from 9 to 11:15 a. m.

Each day we followed about the same program. Nearly every day the pupils had something that they had made to take home with them. The last half hour we took a walk, usually with some definite purpose. —Ladies Home Journal.

TRIED RECIPES

STEAMED EGGS

TUR butter in cups or custard baking cups. Break eggs, one or two in each cup and put in a steamer where they should remain until set. It is better to heat the cups first. Serve individually or on a platter of toast.

SWEDISH CABBAGE ROLLS

To 1½ pounds Hamburg steak add three pieces of fat pork, one onion ground up and half as much cold boiled rice. Season to taste. Parboil the tender leaves of one small cabbage and roll some of the mixture in each leaf. Then put into a baking pan, spread with butter, and bake almost an hour.

ASPARAGUS WITH CHEESE

Tie the asparagus stalks together in bunches of six, trim them to an even length, set upright in a saucepan and cook rapidly in boiling water for 10 minutes. Then put in layers in a buttered baking dish with rich white sauce and grated cheese between. Lightly brown one tablespoonful of chopped onion in two tablespoonfuls of hot butter; pour over the top. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown in a hot oven.

LEMON COCONUT PIE

One cup milk, one heaping tablespoonful cornstarch, two eggs, one lemon, one half cup of shredded coconut, one cup sugar. Heat the milk in double boiler; add cornstarch which has been dissolved in a little cold water; stir until smooth; then add the beaten yolks in which has been beaten the cup of sugar and the juice and rind of one lemon; lastly add the coconut. Cook for five minutes and pour into a well-baked pie crust. Place the whites of the eggs, which have been well beaten, together with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, on top of the filling, and brown in the oven.

STEAMED SQUASH

Scrub a number of small summer squash thoroughly, remove the seeds, leaving a cavity in the center, and season with salt, pepper and butter. Place in a steamer and cook until tender; have prepared some hot buttered peas, arrange them in and around the squash; and serve at once with cream sauce.

BOILED ICING

Two pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and two cups of boiling water. Let the mixture boil quickly, skimming it the while, until the syrup will form a thread when dropped from the spoon, which will be about 15 minutes from the time that it starts to boil. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and add the syrup in a thin stream, beating constantly until it will coat the back of the spoon; then pour it over the cake.—Mothers Magazine.

TERM "BROCADE" COVERS MUCH

Wide range in silk and cotton

BROCADE is a word that now covers many silk and cotton materials that are widely different. In fact, it is used in speaking of any silk, woolen or cotton material that has a woven figure.

This includes those that are raised away from the ground weave, those that are so thick that they are not so supple they would seem more fit for interior decoration than clothes. It includes also those that are raised from a background of sheerest chiffon. Under this head come the limp crepe brocades and the oriental silks that are interwoven with gold and silver threads, says a New York Herald writer.

It all depends upon to what use they are going to be put. The summer coat, suit or wrap is delightful made of velvours frise. This material of cotton weave makes one think of white corduroy, only it is of arabesque figures in relief instead of woven ridges and has something of the Turkish-feweling to it. Then there are materials that are a little heavier, for coats, also in cotton. In vivid colors these make the coat that goes with the three-piece suit or the

IMPROVING A HOME INTERIOR

You may wish to make some of these changes

OUR house looks so ugly to me," said a young matron recently. "But I don't know how to make it look nice and like other people's."

And there are many other women in a like predicament. They simply haven't the taste for home decoration and arrangement that seems natural in others. To all such women, who are discontented with the appearance of their house interior and cannot afford to employ a professional decorator to show them what is wrong and help them decorate it, I would recommend the following:

First of all—"Is your house too crowded? Go over it carefully, room by room, and consider what might be stored in the attic or given away. See if you can't exchange a large table in a small room for the small table in a large room and get a truer proportion in that way. Consider the rearrangement of the furniture so as to get more space. Don't hurry about it, either, but think each room over carefully and try each change to be sure it is right.

Next—are your pictures hung right? Pictures should be hung where they can be seen easily—about on the level with the eyes. And they should be hung flat against the wall, and not slanting away from it at the top. I saw a little sitting-room absolutely transformed by having the pictures rehung not long ago. Of course, some very large pictures, such as oil portraits or huge landscapes, should be hung pretty high if the room

has a high ceiling, but in the average home the pictures are too high, and they will look more restful and natural if you put them where you can look at them without bending your head backward.

Now take a look at your sofa or couch pillows. Are they in many colors? If they are, try covering half of them with some plain material, cool, gray-green denim, or tan crash, and see how much more restful your room instantly becomes. Dull blue denim may be used, also, if blue suits your other upholstery.

While you are wondering why your home isn't pretty you might notice the wall paper. Plain or two-toned paper makes a splendid background for pictures and furniture. And always remember that red paper is only for large rooms that are to be put to rather serious uses—such as a library. Otherwise you will find that red paper is hot looking and makes your room look smaller.

Table covers and lamp shades are notable offenders against good artistic effects in many rooms. Keep them both pretty simple, and remember they are for use as well as ornament. Linen table covers with cross-stitch trees in green and brown are ideal for summer and the cretonne lamp shades in soft, not-too-bright patterns are also very good in effect.

A good many rooms have too much brie-a-brac which makes them look fussy and cluttered. Clean out about half of the vases and jugs and brassware and see if it isn't an improvement.

SALADS FOR THE SUMMER DAYS

Nuts, cheese and eggs give a meat value

WHEN the days are warm the sensible housekeeper uses the refrigerator instead of the stove to prepare meals. Salads are good for the family as well as for the cook, says a New York Sun writer.

A meat value may be given to any salad by the addition of nuts, cheese or eggs. The more delicate salads, however, are preferable for hot weather, especially those made of fresh uncooked vegetables or fruit. If there are leftover cooked vegetables use them, but always in combination with fresh ones—lettuce, cress, cucumber, corn salad, sorrel or tender nasturtium leaves.

Of course, the salad green must be very crisp and cold. If the leaves are allowed to stand for 10 or 15 minutes in very cold water, then dried by swinging in a wire basket or by careful wiping with cheesecloth, they will be perfect. The simple French dressing of oil and vinegar in the proportion of three parts of olive oil to one part of vinegar, with a seasoning of salt and pepper, is good with all sorts of vegetable or fruit salads. Mayonnaise dressing is heavier and is apt to curdle in hot weather if not carefully mixed. If one has a mayonnaise mixer it is a comparatively easy task to make it. See that the mixing bowl is cold as well as all the ingredients. Stir half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper into the yolk of an egg; add gradually two tablespoonfuls of vinegar or lemon juice, then a cupful of oil a few drops at a time.

Lettuce and watercress, the greens most commonly used in summer salads, make a refreshing salad if combined and simply marinated with French dressing. Cream cheese and toasted crackers served with even so simple a salad as this make a satisfying hot weather meal.

Cream cheese balls with slices of tomato on lettuce leaves, or watercress, have only to be marinated with French dressing to make an appetizing salad. Moisten the cream cheese with milk or cream before forming it into balls. Chopped olives and chili peppers are a palatable addition to the cream cheese. Watercress with chopped sweet pickles and sliced hard boiled eggs makes a delicious salad with either French or mayonnaise dressing. Sliced or diced

cucumbers on watercress should be served with French dressing.

Serve slices of tomato with a sprinkling of chopped green pepper, or chopped cucumber on lettuce leaves, with French dressing. Sliced tomatoes are also good with sliced hard boiled eggs on either lettuce or watercress with mayonnaise dressing. This salad may be varied by scooping out the tomatoes from the stem end and placing half of a hard boiled egg in each tomato and serving each on a lettuce leaf with a spoonful of mayonnaise. And cold boiled cauliflower is very nice with sliced tomato. Sprinkle the flowerets of the cauliflower with scraped onion and arrange them in alternate layers with the tomato, pouring a French dressing over the salad.

Cold cooked vegetables, such as green peas, lima beans, string beans, carrots, turnips or beets may be palatably served as salads on tender cabbage leaves shredded, or on lettuce leaves cut into ribbons. Hold the leaf end of the cabbage or lettuce with the left hand and cut it into thin slices to make shreds or ribbons. Salads made of lima beans or of string beans or peas are improved by the addition of a small amount of grated onion and chopped chili pepper.

A delicious potato salad is made of two cupfuls of cold boiled potatoes cut into cubes, a tablespoonful of chopped green pepper, a tablespoonful of chopped onion, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of chopped mustard pickles, two hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Marinate the whole with French dressing and let it stand for an hour or two in the refrigerator. It is good on watercress, lettuce, or tender dandelion leaves.

Canned salmon, shrimps and sardines are excellent for hot weather in salads.

WORTH KNOWING

The fall coiffure for evening will be built as high as possible. There will be little or no hair over the ears.

The fall hat will probably be worn rather low on the face, yet with an up-turned back.

A bit of camphor in a small iron cup placed over an alcohol lamp which has its flame turned very low, will always put mosquitoes to flight.

In baking fish lay it first on a piece of clean greased cotton cloth, then lay it in the pan. It can be lifted out easily when done.

A few minced dates added to fudge as it comes from the stove will make a novel and dainty confection.—New Haven Journal Courier.

POCKET WORKBOX

The tidy and provident woman will delight in the rolls containing cottons and needles of such convenient size that they may be carried in the purse or pocket. The rolls, which are made of leather fastened with a patent snap, contain three small reels of cotton, a needle-book and thimble.—Philadelphia Times.

SCAN THE DOORS

When selecting a house in which to dwell, give etriet attention to the doors if you particularly want an interior of beauty, says the San Francisco Call. Too often even in well constructed houses, this important item of woodwork has been singled out for a point in which to economize.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c. "STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c. "QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 10c. and 25c. "ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. WHITEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

The Highest Type of Newspaper

Endeavors to Lead Its Readers Along the Path of Right Thinking Based Upon Information Carefully Gathered and Accurately Presented

¶ In its great work of shaping and influencing the actions of men the newspaper deals wholly with thought. Wrong actions resulting from wrong thinking are based upon ignorance.

¶ The Monitor seeks to inform and direct public opinion by furnishing accurate, reliable news backed up by editorial comment that is just, discriminating and even tempered.

¶ As a safeguard against the wrong and misdirected buying of merchandise the advertising in the Monitor may be carefully followed as a dependable means of gaining merchandise knowledge. It will make more expert as a buyer anyone who makes a practise of becoming familiar with prices and values through daily ad reading.

PLEASURES OF THE PINEAPPLE

Dishes made delicious by its flavor

THE pineapple should be joyfully welcomed, for it is cheap, has good keeping qualities and a clean, delicious flavor. Here are some good pineapple dishes, as given by the Delicatour.

Pineapple Omelet—Beat three eggs thoroughly with a tablespoonful of sugar, adding at the last a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful each of lemon and pineapple juice. Have the omelet pan hot and well greased sides and bottom, with a teaspoonful of melted butter or oil. Turn in the beaten eggs, and as they cook, break the omelet once in a while with a silver fork. When still moist, sprinkle on top half of the omelet a cupful of chopped or grated pineapple, canned or fresh, fold over the other half, sprinkle with sugar and serve immediately.

Pineapple Omelet—Put into a good-sized frying-pan two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and cook until melted and bubbly, but not at all browned. Stir into a cupful of shredded pineapple, sweetened to taste, the well-beaten yolks of five eggs and a half saltspoonful of salt. Lastly, fold in the stiffly whipped whites of the five eggs, and cook a moment or two on top of the stove. Then set in the oven and bake slowly until the eggs are set and the omelet puffed. Turn on a hot platter, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve at once.

Pineapple Syrup—Slice, peel and dice enough pineapple to make about three pounds. Place in preserving-kettle with a pound of sugar and a quart of water and cook until very soft. Mash and strain. Return to the kettle, and to each pint of juice allow a pound of sugar. Cook to a rich syrup and bottle while hot. Use patent stoppers or sealing-wax to make air-tight. This will be ready for use at any time for sauces or cooling drinks.

Pineapple Sauce for Ice Cream—Put a cupful of fresh pineapple juice in a saucepan with a cupful of granulated sugar and cook 10 minutes. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs, and whip with an egg-beater over boiling water until foamy. Take from the fire, add the whipped whites of eggs and serve hot with ice cream. If the pineapple syrup is used, omit the sugar.

Preserved Pineapple Uncooked—If one has a good cold cellar or storeroom the fresh pineapple may be grated and preserved uncooked. Allow a pound of sugar to each pound of grated fruit and let stand in the refrigerator for 12 hours. Then pack into sterilized jars, screw tight, and as an additional precaution cover the top with sterilized cotton batting and tie down firmly. Keep in a cold, dark place.

Tariff Discussion Is Being Continued by the Senate Caucus

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the different tariff schedules is continued today by the Democratic caucus of the Senate which on Wednesday voted to place raw wool on the free list and sugar in 1916. The agricultural schedule is before the caucus now.

The sugar schedule as reported by the majority members of the finance committee and practically as it passed the House was adopted 40 to 6. Free raw wool was submitted by the majority and just as it passed the House passed the Senate caucus by 41 to 6.

The six Democratic senators who voted against free sugar on the final vote approving the schedule were Hitchcock, Nebraska; Newlands, Nevada; Ransdell and Thornton, Louisiana; Shafroth of Colorado; Walsh of Montana. The six who opposed free raw wool to the end were Chamberlain, Oregon; Newlands, Nevada; Ransdell and Thornton, Louisiana; Shafroth and Walsh.

When sugar and wool had been disposed of, the caucus ratified the committee amendment, placing hair of the angora goat on the free list. When consideration of the agricultural schedule was resumed a dispute arose over the committee amendment putting a counter-vailing duty on wheat and flour. Decision of the question went over until today.

Approval of the schedule on sugar and wool came after prolonged discussion and after several amendments had been voted down.

As was apprehended even by those who had the work of tariff revision in the Senate immediately in charge, mistakes and unintended inconsistencies have crept into the bill in the form that it was presented to the caucus.

Various inconsistencies are pointed out in the cotton and woolen schedules. One senator who is an authority on cotton manufactures, says that the grouping of a number of grades of cloth or yarns under one rate of duty is not natural, as provided in the new bill. Disregarding the amount of duty, he says, the method of imposing the duties on textiles in the Payne-Aldrich law is as nearly systematic as it would be possible to have them, because they grade gradually from one number to another, while in the bill now before Congress several numbers are grouped under one rate, making grotesque jumps in the rate between the two grades on the dividing lines.

Senator Thompson of Kansas offered an amendment to retain the Underwood rate for three years, reduce it 50 per cent in 1916 and 25 per cent each succeeding year until it reached the free list. Senators Chamberlain, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Newlands, Shafroth, Thompson, Tillman and Walsh supported this amendment.

The amendment offered by Senator Thornton to eliminate the free sugar provision and maintain the Underwood rates indefinitely was supported only by Senators Ransdell and Thornton. Senator Walsh offered the amendment to the wool schedule, proposing a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on first class wools and that wools of the second and third class, such as carpet and clothing wool be free. This was defeated by 39 to 7, senators voting for it being Chamberlain, Newlands, Ransdell, Shafroth, Thompson, Thornton and Walsh.

FOREIGN SOURCES OF MEAT SUPPLY WILL BE STUDIED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Houston may send four or five experts from the bureau of animal industry to Argentina, Australia, Uruguay, Brazil and other countries which may be possible sources of meat supply to the United States.

The department of agriculture believes, says Secretary Houston, that other countries may soon be shipping beef here.

His purpose in studying the situation at first hand, he said, is to find out exactly what provisions other countries make for inspection of their meat and whether any conditions prevail which might conflict with the meat laws in operation here.

COLOMBIA MAKES NEW OVERTURES

WASHINGTON—Colombian Minister Betancourt has submitted to the state department a concrete statement of the basis upon which his government desires to resume negotiations with the United States for settlement of claims growing out of the separation of Panama.

Secretary Bryan announced this Wednesday, and added that he would discuss the proposition with the President soon with the hope of making a start toward disposing of the long-standing disagreement between the two countries.

UNDervaluation CHARGED

WASHINGTON—Commissioners Faulkner and Roe of the board appraising land values in the Panama canal zone have been called upon to answer charges by attorneys for land owners that they have been undervaluing property acquired by the United States for the canal.

WILSON ROAD PARTLY READY

CONCORD, N. H.—The Wilson road to Cornish, the construction of which was authorized by the last Legislature, will not be completed, but will be in good shape when the President arrives in that town with his family on Friday and takes up his residence on the Churchill estate for the summer.

IPSWICH MOVES AGAINST STRIKE LEADERS' TACTICS

Selectmen Inviting 100 Prominent Citizens to Arrange Conspicuous Honors for American Flag in July 4 Celebration

I. W. W. PROTESTED

IPSWICH, Mass.—It was voted by the selectmen at a meeting today to increase to 100 the membership of the committee of 10 which 500 citizens voted in mass meeting Wednesday night to establish to pay marked honors to the American flag July 4.

The occasion is to be made a rebuke to the agitators who have brought dissension among the mill workers here, and invitations to join the committee are today being mailed to 100 leading citizens. There is vigorous protest among G. A. R. veterans over the display of red flags by agitators, and in some quarters it is being urged that these agitators be driven out of town.

It was declared that the I. W. W. had proved a disturbing element and that the strike of more than 1000 hosiery mill workers could be settled by arbitration if the outside leaders were kept out.

Strike Leader Nathan Herrman declared today that if he and other members of the I. W. W. were driven out of town they would return with reinforcements.

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—Business men of Marshfield sent two leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World away from here on Wednesday warning them never to return. The departed pair—W. J. Edgeworth, county secretary, and Wesley Everett, an organizer—were placed in a small boat, supplied with food for a day or two and taken 18 miles from town before they were allowed to land. They were arrested Tuesday night on vagrancy charges and their deportation followed immediately on their release.

UNION PACIFIC BOARD CALLED TO HELP UNMERGE

NEW YORK—After a special meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific railway today, Judge R. S. Lovett said: "We are still working on a plan of dissolution for the Harriman lines."

"There are certain features of the plan which were discussed by the attorney-general, myself and Mr. Cravath in Washington yesterday which I desire to place before the board of directors. For that reason I called a special meeting this morning."

When asked for further details with regard to the special meeting and the progress which is being made with the plan, Mr. Lovett said he preferred not to discuss the affair further.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Before an order of foreclosure decreeing sale of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, asked last week, can be granted, bankruptcy proceedings of the International and Union Construction companies, which built the road, must be settled, according to Federal Judge Pollock at Kansas City, Kan., on Wednesday.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Minnesota railways making returns of excess charges during the period of rate litigation are entitled to a gross earnings tax rebate, according to J. G. Armon, chairman of the state tax commission. The amount of refunds is estimated at \$3,000,000 and the state would return \$120,000 in taxes.

TEA ORDERED TO BE DESTROYED

WASHINGTON—Secretary McAdoo has ordered the collector of customs in New York to destroy 100,000 pounds of Formosa tea, worth about \$20,000, if not shipped out of this country by Carter, Macy & Co. of New York, by noon Saturday. The tea was declared below government standards and rejected by customs officials when received by importers nearly a year ago.

MILITIA INCIDENT EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—Withdrawal from South Carolina of the support given by the federal government to the organized militia of all other states and territories brought many inquiries to the war department Wednesday and caused Secretary Garrison to issue a statement explaining the whole situation.

CAMBRIDGE POLICE SHIFTED

Important shifts in the Cambridge police taking effect today include the assignment of Capt. John F. Murray to the post of chief of police, placing Lieut. James W. Keane at Central square as acting captain and Sergt. Orrin B. White as lieutenant at station 1, alternating with Lieut. Herbert Gordon.

BAND CONCERT AT NAHANT

The first of the summer band concerts announced in the schedule of the Metropolitan park commission will be at Nahant beach bathhouse tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and at 8 o'clock at night. The Lynn Cadet Band will play.

BAY STATE NEWS

ROCKLAND

Graduating exercises of the high school will be held this evening in the Opera house. Diplomas will be presented by C. B. Collins chairman of the school board to 41 graduates, 36 girls and five boys. Essays will be given by Anna Josephine Shanahan, Priscilla F. Studley, Ellen T. Fitzgerald, Miss Annie Fitzgerald is class historian, Miss Dorothy Howland poet, Miss Margaret Gillespie prophet and Lawrence Holbrook orator. The class gift will be presented by Joseph A. McDowell, president of the senior class and will be accepted by Frank H. Hopkins, president of the junior class.

The Unity Club will hold its annual business meeting and election of officers this evening at the home of Mrs. E. S. Damon.

MAYNARD

The annual union services of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches will begin Sunday morning, July 13, and the first four services will be conducted by the Rev. Frederick N. Ritan of the Congregational church in the Episcopal edifice, and the last four meetings will be held in the Congregational church, under the direction of the Rev. A. Morrill Osgood, the Methodist Episcopal pastor.

The new highway off Concord street and running parallel to Brooks and Lincoln streets, has been named Randall road in memory of the late Charles Randall, the former owner of the property through which the street runs.

CHELSEA

It having been decided by the committee that the Fourth of July oration should be delivered by a member of the class of '13, Chelsea high school, a test was recently given resulting in the unanimous decision of the judges that the honor be awarded Barnett Cohen.

Workmen have begun the erection in Union Park of several pieces of apparatus to be used by the children in the playground work this summer.

There will be a public hearing and discussion in high school hall this evening regarding the school question.

WALTHAM

The annual picnic of the Congregational Sunday school will be held next Saturday at Lexington park.

The Waltham lodge, No. 26, A. O. U. W. will initiate several candidates at its meeting tonight.

Tonight the Waltham Watch Company closes its plant for the annual vacation. The reopening is July 22. Saturday next, the employees of the E. Howard Watch Company will begin their vacation. This company will resume work on July 21.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies Library Association plans for a lawn party July 3.

A special meeting of the Citizens League will be held Tuesday evening at the home of Winthrop B. Atherton and the improvement in the rear of the high school will be discussed.

The annual outing and picnic of members and friends of the Sunday school of the First Baptist church will be held Saturday at Glen Echo lake, North Stoughton.

QUINCY

The entertainment committee of George L. Gill Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., holds a strawberry festival in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

The pupils of Prof. Frank Wrigley gave a piano recital in Colonial hall Wednesday evening.

The Rev. E. C. Pollard of Boston has been appointed pastor of the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal church, in place of the Rev. A. A. Wright, D. D., resigned.

LEXINGTON

Robert Leslie Ryder, secretary of the school committee, awarded diplomas to 26 graduates of the eighth and ninth grades at the Hancock grammar school Wednesday.

The regular meeting of the Lexington Athletic Association will be held in Cary hall this evening at 8 o'clock with William E. Mulliken, president, in the chair.

WHITMAN

Graduation exercises of the high school pupils will take place tonight at the town hall.

A concert will be held Friday night at the home of Mrs. Clarence D. Reed, South avenue, under the auspices of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church.

WEBSTER

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Webster high school Alumni Association: President, Andrew B. Carrington; vice-president, Francis W. Haggerty; secretary, and treasurer, Mrs. Warren Ryan; executive committee, May Marble, Bertha Shumway, Mabel Raymond, Frances Bora and John Geary.

NEEDHAM

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church had a Mother Goose party Wednesday night in Carter's grove, Needham Heights.

The Rev. Arthur Wright of the First M. E. church has been granted leave of absence until September.

SOMERVILLE

Members of the Sons of Maine Club will hold an outing to be held at Marblehead Saturday, June 28.

CAUCUS AGAINST COMMERCE COURT AND BUDGET SCHEME

Representative Broussard Starts Action by Offering Resolution on Sims Bill—Mr. Underwood Brings Out Opposition

CONTROL POINTED OUT

WASHINGTON—Offering a resolution to authorize hearings on the Sims bill, Representative Broussard of Louisiana on Wednesday precipitated action in the Democratic caucus on the commerce court.

Speaker Clark denounced the tribunal as useless and expensive, and Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sentiment of the caucus that the court be abolished during the present session, due care being taken to protect and provide for jurisdiction over pending and future litigation. The resolution was adopted by a voice vote.

Thus the abolition of the court was made a party policy.

Another question of Democratic attitude came up when Representative Underwood opened attack in favor of the budget idea. With the support of Speaker Clark, Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, and other House leaders, Mr. Underwood urged reform through a committee on estimates and expenditures, with control over all appropriations and power to fix the maximum for each session of Congress. This practically was the plan originally advocated by Representative Sherley of Kentucky.

Opposition to the proposal developed immediately, led by Representatives

PARLIAMENTARY UNION INDORSES PLAN FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON—Indorsement of Secretary Bryan's peace plan and the reelection for the tenth time of Representative Richard Barthold of Missouri as president featured the annual meeting here Wednesday of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union. The group is composed entirely of members of Congress.

Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and Representative Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana were reelected vice-president and secretary, respectively. Representatives Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois was elected treasurer to succeed former Representative John E. Andrews of New York, retired. Representatives William C. Sharp of Ohio, Henry H. Gifford of New York and William H. Murray of Oklahoma were chosen members of the executive committee.

METAL TRADES TALK OF STRIKE

International officers of metal trades unions are in Boston today arranging for a mass meeting on Boston Common next Sunday, when plans are to be discussed for a general strike of the metal trades industry in the state, unless a settlement is reached between Governor Foss and the employees of the Hyde Park works. Such a strike, it is said, would affect 250,000 persons in allied trades.

A statement made by O. L. Preble, John M. Tobin, George Leary and Roscoe Hall, international leaders, last night, calls upon the Governor for some definite proposition of settlement and declares:

"If Governor Foss persists in his effort to crush organized labor in his plants, we will do all we can to upset the business of this state by calling a general strike. We want to avoid such a calamity if possible."

PEACE TREATY MAY BE RATIFIED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan Wednesday reiterated his belief that the Senate would ratify the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain without an amendment removing from its scope the controversy over the remission of Panama canal tolls to American coastwise shipping.

The secretary said he had not even considered discussing with British diplomats the question of what might be their attitude toward a treaty which might contain an amendment designed to eliminate the canal tolls controversy from the field of arbitration.

HAY ASSOCIATES ELECT

PEORIA, Ill.—The nominating committee of the National Hay Association Wednesday named D. W. McMillen of Van Wert, O., to succeed President E. Wilkinson of Birmingham, Ala. Ben Martin of Pittsburgh was selected to succeed H. A. Bascom of Boston as second vice-president.

ILLINOIS VETERANS IN CAMP

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Two thousand United Spanish War Veterans of Illinois gathered here today for the annual three-day encampment. Camp Lincoln is made the headquarters. Ceremonies were performed at the base of the Lincoln monument, and Lincoln's home was the chief mecca for sightseers.



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
REPRESENTATIVE R. F. BROUSSARD

Tribble and Hardwick of Georgia. Representative Tribble insisted that a budget committee centralizing control of appropriations among committee chairmen and other ranking members would constitute the greatest trust ever formed. Mr. Hardwick offered a resolution to lay the plan on the table which was carried, 95 to 80.

T. C. & I. BOUGHT TO AID BUSINESS, SAYS WITNESS

NEW YORK—Lewis Cass Ledyard, who represented the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company when it was purchased by the United States Steel Corporation in 1907, testified on Wednesday that he had been informed by Judge Elbert H. Gary and H. C. Frick, who conducted the negotiations for the corporation, that their object in getting the Tennessee stock was to save Moore & Schley and other banking concerns which held the stock, from bankruptcy. Mr. Ledyard was a witness for the defense in the hearings of the suit to dissolve the corporation. He corroborated the story of the negotiations told on the stand by Judge Gary and other witnesses.

"At no time," said the witness, "did I have any other interest than to sell the T. C. & I. for Moore & Schley. I told Messrs. Frick and Gary that I wanted to save Moore & Schley. Mr. Frick told me that if the United States corporation took over the company that it would only be to save Moore & Schley and the trust companies then in trouble."

PROVINCIAL PREMIERS CALLED TO CAPITAL

TORONTO, Ont.—An interprovincial conference is to be called to meet in Ottawa in September next. The last conference several years ago adjourned subject to call by Sir James Whitney and Sir Lomer Gouin.

A number of important provincial issues have developed since then, and it is understood that the provincial premiers will foregather in the capital in time to draw up a program for submission to the Dominion government before the next session of Parliament.

Among the matters to be discussed will be a readjustment of provincial subsidies, the incorporation of interprovincial companies, jurisdiction of provinces over inland fisheries and federal grants to highways and agriculture.

The western premiers have demands peculiar to their own needs to bring forward.

DR. LOWELL'S TOUR PLANNED

To devote more time to his duties as personal secretary to A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, William Phillips has resigned the regency at Harvard. He is now arranging the schedule for the president's trip abroad this summer. Edward D. Brandegee of Boston has been appointed regent.

Charles Adam Platt and James Knox Taylor will lecture on architectural design next year. Grace Hall Roosevelt will be an assistant in electrical engineering.

IOWA LAWYERS MEET

SIoux CITY, Ia.—United States Judge Emory Speer of Macon, Ga., was the chief speaker today when the nineteenth annual convention of the State Bar Association opened with 2000 lawyers from all over the state in attendance. The address of welcome was made by Lieut.-Gov. W. L. Harding. Martin J. Wade of Iowa City, Democratic national committeeman, responded. Federal Judge Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs, appointed to the bench while a member of Congress by President Taft, spoke this afternoon on "The Life and Public Service of James Wilson."

MAJORITY FOR NO LICENSE IN BAY STATE 191

Statistics just issued by the Massachusetts No-License League, for the year beginning May 1, 1913, show that the total vote cast for no-license in the state was 199,323, an increase of 4581. The vote for license was 199,132, an increase of 2787. These figures show a majority for no-license of 191.

The city vote for license was 140,506, an increase of 2247 in the state, but outside of Boston an increase of 3041. The city vote for no-license was 120,270, an increase of 2476 in the state, but outside of Boston an increase of 4251. The town vote for license was 58,626, an increase of 540 and the town vote for no-license 79,053, an increase of 2103.

Total registration in the current year was 612,002. The number of votes cast upon all municipal questions was 431,381. One hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and one voters did not vote upon any question. The total vote cast on the license question was 393,455. Thirty-two thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six of those who did vote upon other questions did not express themselves on the license question.

CONG. RIORDAN ASKS HEARING ON LOVETT CHARGE

WASHINGTON—That he be granted a hearing as quickly as possible before the Senate lobby investigating committee to refute the intimation by Judge Lovett, the Harriman railroad chief, that he had asked the judge to employ Attorney Lauterbach of New York to settle the Harriman merger controversy was the request made of the committee today by Representative Riordan. Testifying before the committee last night Judge Lovett told of 10 conversations with a man who said he was Mr. Riordan.

Chairman Overman of the investigating committee announced this afternoon that no more hearings would be granted until after the tariff bill is reported to the Senate. After that time Mr. Lauterbach and many other witnesses may testify he stated.

MRS. ANDREWS TO SAIL FOR EUROPE

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, secretary of the American School Peace League, expects to sail for Europe August 2 from New York on the steamer Olympic, to consult cabinet ministers and educators in the interest of the international conference on education which has been called by the Dutch government for September, 1914, at The Hague.

Mrs. Andrews will be abroad about three months. Among the countries visited will be England, Holland, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Austria and France. Her itinerary is so arranged as to take in the opening of the Peace Palace and the sessions of the International Peace Congress at The Hague.

LAW SCHOOL CLASS DINES

With Robert B. Mount as toastmaster, the class of '14, Y. M. C. A. law school held its annual dinner at the Parker house Wednesday evening. The speakers were Clarence L. Newton, Guy H. Holliday, J. T. Comerford, R. L. Dowst, R. F. Archibald, William MacConnell and Roy H. Hoffman.

EDITORS TOUR MOUNTAINS

DENVER—More than 100 members of the National Press Association left Denver Wednesday for a two days' trip through northern Colorado cities and the mountain districts of Estes park. Wednesday the editors were guests of the state university at Boulder, of the state normal school at Greeley and the State Agricultural College at Ft. Collins.

MR. LAUTERBACH IN DENIAL

NEW YORK—Denying the statements made by Judge Lovett before the Senate lobby committee in Washington as to his alleged advances made in connection with the legislation favorable to the Union Pacific in Washington, Edward S. Lauterbach today declared that he was prepared to go to Washington immediately and request a hearing before the committee.

BULGAR ATTACK UPON SERVANS CLOUDING PEACE

(Continued from page one)

a war of partition the allies would bring upon themselves the opprobrium of the civilized world. Neither would war provide a final solution. It would only be another chapter in the history of the conflicts which for centuries have constituted the chronicle of the Balkan peoples.

The awakening of old rivalries would be more fatal on account of the fact that no one power can be described as a dominating power. Bulgaria wishes to adhere to the pre-war treaty. Serbia demands its revision on the ground that the conditions have rendered it obsolete.

Greece declares she cannot be bound by a treaty of which she was ignorant, so far, that is to say, as partition concerns her.

If, in submitting to arbitration, the allies renounce their respective standpoints, the arbitration verdict must be binding upon all parties.

SYNDICATE BUYS TIMBER TRACTS

Control of 30,000 acres of timber lands in northern Vermont and New Hampshire has been purchased by a syndicate composed of Hornblower & Weeks and Stone & Webster. It is estimated the new company controls more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of standing timber in northern New England, and many water powers.

The lands just bought belonged to the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company. James J. Phelan, a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, and president of the Connecticut Company, is to become president of the new company. The old company has an authorized issue of \$3,000,000 of bonds, of which \$2,880,000 is outstanding, and \$2,300,000 in capital stock.

TELEPHONE GIRLS' UNION TO ELECT

Polls will be opened tomorrow at the Wells Memorial, Washington street, at 9:30 a. m. for the second annual election by the Telephone Operators' Union. They will remain open until 10:30 p. m. The union has a membership of about 2200. For corresponding secretary there is a contest between Misses May E. Matthews and Ethel M. Hyman, the latter being the present holder of that office.

STATUE OF FOUNDER UNVEILED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—A notable gathering saw the unveiling of a statue of Gov. Jacob Leisler, father of New Rochelle, Wednesday. This was the chief event in the celebration of the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city by Huguenots. The statue was given by Huguenot chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle.

O'REILLY ANNIVERSARY PLAN

In celebration of the sixty-ninth anniversary of John Boyle O'Reilly, there will be a gathering at Faneuil hall Sunday night. Thomas P. Riley will be toastmaster, and John M. Galvin will give an address. Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk county, and Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge are expected to be on the platform.

CHANGE IN CAR ROUTE

Beginning today, June 26, all inbound Ray View-South Boston cars will be diverted from their regular route and will run via Sixth street, C street and Broadway. This is made necessary by the rebuilding of the bridge on Sixth street over the New Haven tracks. Outward bound cars will continue on their regular routes.

CONVICTION ON WEIGHT CHARGE

In the Brighton court today Roy Higgins, driver for the Downing Ice Company, was fined \$15 by Judge Charles Barnard for selling a false weight of ice. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine. Deputy Sealers Sweeney and Ryan brought the complaint against Mr. Higgins.

Take the escalator to the Filene's Men's Shops.

Filene's

SALE OF

BLAZER COATS at \$3.15

Non-tip Barber Shop, Second floor.

Now let's see what we can do when we set out to BLAZER a lot of men and women.

Every coat is new. Fifty-two styles in these useful Summer time garments in a variety of colors, including all of the wanted combinations.

And they are coats that sell regularly for \$5, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.

(Second floor—by elevator or escalator)

William Filene's Sons Co.

News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

COLOMBIA HEARS FINE REPORT OF UPPER AMAZON

General Sicard Says There Are White and Black Rubber Resources in Republic's Territory and Arable Land on Putumayo

REGION NOW GUARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—General Sicard's statements to the press in regard to the expedition headed by him, to the Putumayo and Napo rivers, is arousing considerable interest, the general impression being that Colombian interests in the upper Amazon region are today far better protected than they were in the last few years. General Sicard's report on the resources of the territory, in which he spent four months, and to which he expects to return shortly, is altogether favorable, especially in regard to the right bank of the Putumayo, where the soil in his opinion is admirably well adapted for fruit, rice, vegetable, cereal, banana, sugar and fiber cultivation.

As for rubber, the general found large stretches of white and black rubber resources, notably on the banks of the San Juan, Guaymas, Cocaya, San Miguel and other rivers, although the rubber is extracted in the crude and destructive way now abandoned in other parts of central South America.

Speaking about the controversy with Ecuador and Peru over the Putumayo, Napo, Caqueta and other rivers and their affluents, the general admitted that there are Peruvian garrisons within what is claimed as Colombian territory, that these troops form part of the regular Peruvian army and that the military authorities are following a policy of obstruction to fluvial navigation, while collecting export dues on Colombian rubber shipped down the rivers.

Aside from Peruvian customs posts there are also Ecuadorian posts on the mouths of some rivers as the Aguacero claimed by Colombia. As for his military and engineering activities around various strategic points, General Sicard had nothing to say, except as far as his Indian policy was concerned. It appears that he and his men have been endeavoring to win the confidence of the numerous tribes, many of them having been rendered extremely distrustful by past experiences with white men.

He reports a surprisingly marked difference between the Putumayo Indians and those inhabiting the Moco, Santiago and Sibundoy regions, describing the former as alert, enterprising and fairly fluent Spanish speakers, while among the latter he found the opposite to be the case. General Sicard strongly advocates extending in every way the policy carried out in the Colombian camps and garrison posts on the Putumayo of having the Indians mingle freely with the white men on a footing of absolute equality before the law.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

RUFINO, Santa Fe, A. R.—An electric light plant is about to be installed here. There is considerable building activity, including municipal improvements.

CONCEPCION, Chile—The government has ordered the immediate dredging of the ports of Lebu and Corral.

VALPARAISO, Chile—In naval circles the report is current that the government is considering the expediency of ordering the construction of a third dreadnought of 28,500 tons.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—C. H. Moore, the directing engineer, of the railroad to the Curaray river, on which construction work was recently begun, has sailed for the United States to purchase equipment.

Negotiations are pending between the government and the representative of J. G. White & Co., of New York, in regard to the contract for the sanitation of this port.

CURITYBA, Parana, Brazil—It is announced that the government projects important canal works on the Iguaçu river, near Villa Araucaria, on the wagon road from Lapa to Guajuvira. Bids are to be called for the same.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The minister of public works has approved the final plans for the prolongation of the Central Pernambuco railroad, Gt. Western Company, from Pesqueira to Flores.

PROMENADE TO BE EXTENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The new port railway and depots have been inaugurated in the presence of several cabinet ministers, high officials and representative business men. The municipality is planning soon to prolong the shore promenade extending from Pocitos to Punta de las Carretas. When completed the promenade will be over four miles long.

JUAREZ, MEXICO, HAS ODD MARKETS

Food, Perishables and Manufactured Goods Sold Side by Side—Restaurants Serving Edibles Peculiar to Land Attract

NO HURRYING SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

JUAREZ, Mex.—To the majority of housekeepers a visit to the market in Juarez would be a trip in itself. It is so completely different from other places, though parts of it resemble the markets of Spain and Italy, but to Americans, particularly eastern people, it is a novel sight.

All Juarez is queer—long narrow streets, odd winding roadways, houses facing right onto the street, and music at nearly every corner; also a beggar, for the lower class native is an adept at begging. Thin, clawlike hands are thrust out every few steps, and you are beseiged.

All along the way to the market are small and large stores, the larger carrying a stock of beautiful silks, laces, etc., finest of fine panama hats, carved leather goods, French powders and all toilet articles, and many interesting curios, but the smaller stores are the more interesting with their dustbeiged stock of nearly everything imaginable, a veritable "Old Curiosity Shop." One also passes fruit stands every few feet, also candy stands. Flies are usually kept at bay by the proprietor or a small boy valiantly swinging an ox-tail.

The market itself is a rare sight—a very large building set in the center of other buildings, and has entrances at each of four corners. Each stall, be it tiny or large, has its own number, and here the natives display their wares. Handmade chairs, baskets, brooms, pottery, from the water bottle to a we plate about three quarters of an inch across, monkeys, clowns and many grotesque figures made of painted wood, and highly colored feathers are seen in one direction. Cheeses sweet and sour, potatoes, sweet and Irish, onions, beards, carrots, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, radishes, garlic, dried green chili, red chili, sugarcane, bananas, red and yellow, oranges, apples, and in summer and early autumn, peaches, grapes and melons, attest the yield of orchard, dairy and garden. All manner of dried vegetables, bread, little cakes, pies, coffee, rice, sugar, salt, spices, dried herbs, fresh herbs, eggs, chocolate, milk and many other articles, all flaunt themselves before one's bewildered eyes, until the newcomer scarcely knows which way to turn.

Those of us to whom it is an old story take our basket, go to the stall most inviting, and choose this, or that, from one stall and another, as the wares and prices are best, until our wants are supplied. Then as one comes out they are met by a chorus of cries from the women on the steps, "Tortillas, a task, in this 'Land of Manana.'"

MEXICAN FRUIT VENDOR IN JUAREZ



Street merchant stationed in market section of quaint city

PANAMA PUBLIC MARKET AND WHARF NEARING COMPLETION

Eastern Half of Sanitary Building for Sales of Produce and Supplies Is Ready for Concrete Roof, While the New Pier Construction Is Now Practically Finished

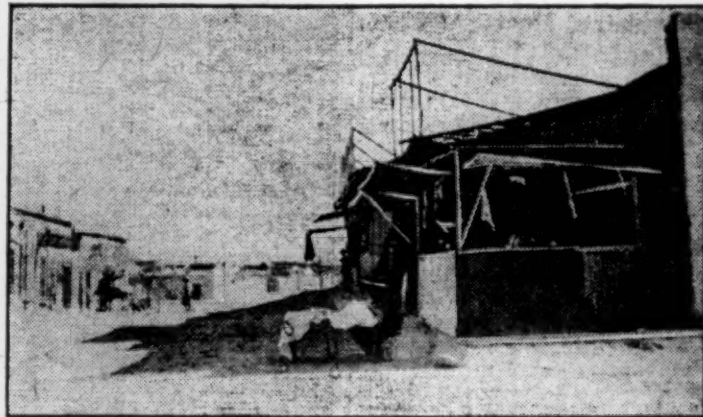
(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA, C. Z.—Work at the public market and wharf is being pushed rapidly forward and Secretary of Fomento Acevedo intends to complete this work as soon as possible. With the forms for the roof of the eastern half of the market now nearly completed, concrete will be placed in a few weeks.

The new wharf is practically done. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with the exception of the siding of corrugated iron.

The wharf is 14 meters wide and 72 meters long and with the new steel wharf will make a wharf having a total length of 145 meters. The floor is raised to about the height of the carts so that they can be easily loaded and unloaded. It will have four electric cranes of the most modern type for loading and unloading boats. Tungsten lights of 50

OUTDOOR BOOTHS ON STREET CORNER



Flag flying denotes meat stall—Candy-seller and stand

tortillas, compratorillas," all smiles if you buy, all scowls if you do not. One may purchase a cent's worth of rice, the same of sugar and coffee, small pieces of cabbage, five cents' worth of wood, and so on, and among all fruit and vegetables are freshly bought each day. The poorer class of natives buy a cent's worth of several articles, returning next morning for that day's supply, as there is no "credit" in this market.

In the center of the market is the restaurant. Numerous tables, most of them bare wood, with benches at either side, where one may be served "chili con carne," "enchiladas," "tamales," "leche fresca" and sweet bread. These tables are usually crowded, the natives being extremely fond of eating in public, and the tourists thinking it their duty to take a bite of this or that "Mexican dish."

Upon leaving here, one may saunter up another street, and take a peep into a small shop, often in charge of a boy not over 10 years of age. In the streets off the main and more modern thoroughfare, are to be seen the old-time signs, painted upon the walls of buildings, with often a face, hat, etc., to make clear their meaning. One place has a sign reading, "10 piezas de pan por 5c," an odd mixture of two languages, meaning, they sell 10 pieces of bread for 5 cents.

In place of a sign, the meat market flies a brilliant red flag, and all know that where the flag is there is meat for sale. In every little store there are flowers for sale, as long as there is a flower blooming, and they are bought, as much a matter of course as vegetables are to be carried or worn, or for decorating the table. They wither quickly, but possess a wonderfully deep fragrance, explaining why the "Rose of Mexico" is lauded in song. There is an absence of hurry and scramble here that is a relief from American cities. More smiles, song and music, so that even one's marketing becomes a pleasure, rather than a task, in this "Land of Manana."

constructed of concrete, is 18 meters by 27.5 meters. In the main market a large area of the middle-part of the roof will be raised 2.5 meters above the other part. In the sides of this raised portion there will be glazed windows, which will admit light and air to the central part, and which can be opened and closed by means of an operating device that can be manipulated from the floor. The stalls for the sale of meats and vegetables will be made of reinforced concrete. These as well as the building, are strictly sanitary and will afford no cracks nor crevices for vermin.

The meat and fish section will be enclosed in copper screening to protect the meat and fish from flies. The old market, as originally built in 1877, rested on land and the addition was built over the sea in 1885. It will be illuminated with 41 Tungsten lamps of 50 candle power.

North avenue in front of the market will be widened four meters by pushing the market further out over the sea, which will greatly reduce the congestion of traffic at this point.

The market and wharf were designed by Alex. P. Cray, Ingeniero de D'senor y Construcciones, under whose direction it is now being built. Howard Gibbons, an expert constructor, is in immediate charge of the work.



WHITE STAR

Boston—Azores—Mediterranean
Cretic ... June 26, 4 P.M. ... Naples ... July 10
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cretic ... July 3 ... Atlantic ... July 17
Baltic ... July 10 ... Baltic ... July 24

AMERICAN
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Phila ... July 11 ... Phila ... July 18
New York ... July 18 ... New York ... Aug. 1

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct
Minika ... June 28, 1 P.M. ... Minneapolis ... July 18
Minika ... July 5, 10:30 A.M. ... Minneapolis ... July 19

WHITE STAR LINE
LARGEST STEAMERS CARRYING ONLY
One Class Cabin (II)

BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
ARABIC JULY 1
JULY 29
AUG. 26
JULY 15
AUG. 13
AUG. 30

ONLY ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS CARRIED
OFFICE 84 STATE STREET, BOSTON. Telephone Main 4930

WHILE the participation of the Latin-American republics in the recent exposition of Tokio may have left much to be desired as intimated in the address by the Chilean minister to Japan, there can be no doubt of its economic and possibly political significance. Although the item from Santiago does not mention it, it is a fact that the principal backers of the exposition were the Oriental Emigration Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Latin-American Association. That the emigration and colonization interests were concerned in the exposition, the main object of which was undoubtedly to attract the attention of the Japanese public, particularly the popular classes, to South America, is inferred from the popular prices charged. Regardless, therefore, of the exhibits and the degree of success of the exposition as such, it would seem that the object of attracting the Japanese man in the street to Latin-American possibilities and encouraging emigration has been attained.

That this exposition in the Japanese capital is arousing especial interest in Chile is explained perhaps by the activity displayed of late by the Japanese on the southern coast of that republic, about midway between Valparaiso and the straits of Magellan. It is noteworthy that the Japanese activities in that part of the world are much the same as those that had come so prominently into public notice in connection with the Magdalena Bay fisheries concession. Indeed it was reported only a short while ago that the Mexican fisheries were about to be abandoned by the Japanese for the more promising waters of southern Chile. It is equally noteworthy that both the Mexican and Chilean concessions have to do with eminently strategic points, the former in reference to the Panama canal, the latter to the straits dominating the other interoceanic maritime route.

In this connection it is significant that Brazil, more than any other Latin-American country, has not only attracted but encouraged Japanese immigration on as large a scale as is found practicable at this time, a fact which was again emphasized by the Japanese speakers at the opening of the exposition. Brazil undoubtedly needs immigrants urgently enough to go even to the other side of the Pacific, especially as her peculiar freedom from racial restraint makes this possible without the complications attending such experiments elsewhere in Latin-America.

While from the Brazilian point of view the question is simply of filling up the country, there is in this a distinct political element from the Japanese standpoint. From the moment a steady and increasing stream of emigration is established between Japan and the Atlantic coast of South America, either the Panama canal or the straits of Magellan, or both come into play not only economically but politically, as the history of Japanese colonization elsewhere shows. In the light of recent developments it may be regarded as more than a mere coincidence that the Japanese have shifted their fisheries base from southern California to southern Chile.

PUNTARENAS MAY BE MADE TRANSIT PORT OF ECUADOR

Guayaquil Authorities Talk of Using Costa Rican Rail Route in Preference to Panama Canal

(Special to the Monitor)

PUNTARENAS, Costa Rica—What is regarded here as an interesting possibility comes in the shape of reports from Guayaquil, Ecuador, that the question is being agitated to let Panama go as port of transit to the Atlantic and use instead this port and the Costa Rican Pacific & Northern railroads.

According to advices received from Ecuador the conflict between the port authorities of Guayaquil and the Canal Zone authorities as to the place where steamers should land passengers and freight in that port, has reached a point where the independence of action is encroached on, part of the press regarding the situation as a test of national independence.

It is pointed out, however, that Puntarenas, or any other Central American port, of necessity must conform to the sanitary regulations laid down by the Canal Zone authorities and that there-

fore the Ecuadorians could not gain anything by changing from Panama to Puntarenas. But, on the other hand, it is recognized that a transit trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic across the Costa Rican isthmus is likely to be stimulated rather than otherwise by the opening of the Panama canal.

ASUNCION PAPERS PRAISE ARGENTINA

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—On the anniversary of the independence day of the Argentine Republic, the papers of this capital, without notable distinction, published editorials reflecting the cordial relations obtaining between the two countries. El Tiempo, El Diario and El Colorado expressed themselves in especially admiring terms on the subject of the progress made by Argentina.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Kronprinz Wilhelm ... July 1
Kronprinzessin Cecilie ... July 2
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ... July 15
Past Mail Sailings
Bremen ... July 3
Friedrich der Grosse ... July 10
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JAPANESE SEE ATTRACTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

Tokio Exposition Straws Show Nipponese Count on Settling People in Brazil and Getting Commerce on Atlantic Side

INTERESTS COUNTRIES

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—Particulars of the opening of the recent Latin-American exposition in Tokio, Japan, are being read here with great interest. The exposition was formally inaugurated by Prince Nijo, the chairman, in the Bejutsu Lyokai building on the south side of Ueno park.

The ministers of Chile and Spain, the charges d'affaires of the Argentine Republic and Brazil, the consuls-general of Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and France, the secretaries of the Mexican and Chilean legations, the mayor of Tokio, the Latin-American colony and numerous Japanese prominent in politics and business were present.

Prince Nijo in his opening address referred to the growing development of commercial relations between Japan and Latin America and with it the rapprochement between Japanese and Latin Americans. Count Sakai, Dr. Shiga and Mr. Asai dwelt on the possibilities of the South American continent and its importance to Japan. It is noted here that the future of Japanese immigration to Brazil and the significance of the Panama canal to Japanese interests on the Atlantic side of South America were particularly dwelt upon.

The Chilean minister, in reply, expressed his regret that the time limits of the exposition had not permitted all the Latin Americans to send exhibits, although those sent by Chile, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina were representative of the continent. The products exhibited include minerals, cotton, wool, cereals, precious stones, curios and various manufactured articles, while in the Japanese export section are furniture, silks, embroideries and other articles which have found a market in South America.

The exposition was to have lasted 10 days but is reported extended owing to the attendance being exceptionally large and the very popular entrance fees.

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Woman Labor Said Better Off Here

Miss Mabel Gillespie, Member of Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, Makes Investigation of English Conditions

RETURNS ON ARABIC

"Labor conditions among American women are better than those among women in England," asserted Miss Mabel Gillespie, who recently was appointed a member of the minimum wage commission of Massachusetts by Governor Foss and who returned to Boston today on the White Star line steamship Arabic, Captain Finch, from Liverpool and Queens-town.

Miss Gillespie spent two months in England investigating wage conditions there and studying the changes wrought by the minimum wage board appointed by the British government.

"I visited Cradley Heath and found women there working at the forge making iron chains, whose wages had just been raised from \$1.80 to \$2.64 per week. I also visited Nottingham, Leeds, Manchester, London and Birmingham. Around Birmingham, which is known as the 'black country,' partly because of the heavy coal smoke which hangs over the region and partly because of the existing labor conditions, I found women brick makers who were striking for an increase in wages. They asked for 10 shillings, or \$2.40 per week."

Miss Gillespie was met at the dock by Miss Alma Wisner, her secretary, and Richard Derby, her uncle. She motored to Concord for the day.

Because of the small number of passengers on the Arabic who were destined for Portland, the stop there was cancelled and the liner came direct to Boston, having been intercepted by wireless orders from her agents.

Jesse S. Wiley of Brookline, a delegate from the Boston Young Men's Christian Association to the world's Y. M. C. A. conference held at Edinburgh, was a cabin passenger. He said the conference, held during June 10-16, was attended by 500 delegates from all parts of the globe, some coming from Turkey and Bulgaria. Harold Peabody of Boston was the other local delegate to the conference and will return later.

Sixty members of the Rhonda male choir from Rhonda valley, South Wales, were also cabin passengers. They are en route to Pittsburgh, Pa., to compete at the international Eisteddfod, to be held July 4. John Phillips, the conductor is accompanied by Mrs. Phillips. D. R. James is the choir accompanist.

Miss Anna F. Johnson and Miss Mary P. Winne of Honolulu are here on a world tour. They are teachers in the Cahu College at Honolulu. Miss Johnson will visit old friends and relatives in Newburyport, and Miss Winne in California.

Linn Boyd Porter, the Cambridge author, returned from a six-month trip to Africa. Mr. Porter said he visited that country because it was the only part of the world he had not seen.

Prof. Fred P. Emery of Dartmouth College, who has been studying at the Sorbonne, Paris, and doing research work at the British museum, London, completed a five-month sojourn abroad.

Other prominent passengers on the Arabic were J. E. Bell, British vice consul at Boston who has been visiting his old home in England for several weeks; Prof. Charles Lannan of Harvard College; Lewis Stuart, a teacher of Lake Forest, Ill.; Dr. L. E. Taylor of Evanston, Ill., who with Dr. Margaret N. Levick of Chicago, spent three months in Wales and southern England; Frederick Haynes, a huntsman of the Myopia Club of Hamilton; A. S. Chapin, a Toronto fruit dealer, and Mrs. Chapin; Joseph H. Hudson, a Newburyport antique dealer and Mrs. Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton J. Masse of West Somerville; the Rev. Charles O. Scoville and Mrs. L. Scoville, of New Haven; W. G. Robbins of Buffalo; E. H. Ward, an English architect going to New York and Toronto, with Miss Harriet Ward; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Whitney and Miss Barbara Whitney of Newburyport; T. J. Leary of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Barrus, Master Philip Barrus and Miss Dorothy Barrus, of Athol; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Prenz of Roxbury; and L. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stevens, H. Stevens, and Miss Rosalie Stevens of Boston.

Officers of the Arabic reported a fine passage across. On June 20 the Rhonda male choir gave a concert. All of the 60-odd members of the choir are from the coal-mining fields of South Wales.

ATHOL ADOPTS TOWN SALARIES

ATHOL, Mass.—At town meeting last night, the following schedule of salaries was adopted: Town clerk \$125, and fees, chairman of selectmen \$275, selectmen \$200, clerk for selectmen and highway department \$175, assessors 25 cents an hour, highway surveyor \$500, overseers of poor \$100, treasurer \$750, tax collector \$500, auditor \$225, tree warden \$25, board of health \$50, inspector of milk \$50, sealer of weights and measures \$275, clerk of registrars \$50 and other members \$35.

It was also voted to name the junction of Main, Traverse and School streets Starrett square out of respect to L. S. Starrett. H. C. Fay, Levi B. Fay and Roy N. Berry were appointed to confer Mr. Starrett in regard to the town hall and public library site that Mr. Starrett has offered to the town.

W. C. T. U. OPENS ITS CONVENTION

HANSON, Mass.—The semiannual convention of the Plymouth County W. C. T. U. was held at the South Hanson Baptist church Wednesday, with delegates from all of the unions in the district present.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. P. R. Clifford of Plymouth, and the opening service was conducted by Mrs. G. S. Chase. The address of welcome was by Mrs. Jones S. Howland, president of the local branch, and Mrs. Lucius Cook of Whitman, a past secretary, responded.

MILFORD PUPILS GRADUATE
MILFORD, Mass.—Commencement exercises of the class of 1913, high school, in town hall Wednesday night were attended by 1500. The class gift was \$200 to be used in furnishing the school library.

COMPENSATION BOARD NAMED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Baldwin has announced the appointment of the five members of the commission to carry out the provisions of the workmen's compensation act passed by the last General Assembly and Attorney Talcott H. Russell is named as the member from this congressional district and also is named as chairman of the commission.

One commissioner is named from each of the congressional districts and two out of the five are Republicans. The commission will be composed of George B. Chandler of Rocky Hill, Dr. James J. Donohue of Norwich, Attorney Talcott H. Russell of this city, Edward T. Buckingham, Bridgeport and Frederick N. Williams of New Milford. The commission begins its duties October 1, but the commissioners are named for periods of varying lengths.

DENVER DEALER HAS WHEELED STAND



One of those who sell the Monitor in Colorado metropolis handles publications with convenient cart at Champa avenue and Sixteenth street

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. A. Gilmore, first artillery, will proceed at proper time to Tobiyahanna, and will return to his proper station.

Maj. C. W. Otwell, corps engineers, will proceed to Peekskill, N. Y., to act as an observer at the camp of instruction of engineers, organized militia of New York, to be held at that place

until June 28, will then return to proper station.
First Lieut. H. Geiger, coast artillery corps, relieved from duty with signal corps, aviation school, San Diego, Cal., and will proceed to Honolulu and report to commanding-general.
Second Lieut. H. Brereton, coast artillery corps, relieved duty with signal corps, is assigned to one hundred and fifteenth company, and will proceed to join that company.

Navy Orders

Lieut. B. C. Allen, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. G. S. Bryan, detached the Vermont; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. S. Barleone, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1913.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. A. Scott, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. M. Ravenscroft, detached the Virginia; to naval recruiting office and branch hydrographic office, Cleveland, O.

Ensign C. M. Dolan, detached the New Jersey; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Ensign F. C. Beisel, detached the Missouri; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Ensign M. A. Leahy, detached the Arkansas; to assistant to the supervisor of naval auxiliaries, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur Middleton, orders June 9, 1913, revoked, detached the Denver and resignation accepted.

Paymaster's Clerk N. R. Wade, appointed, to the Denver.
Paymaster's Clerk H. P. Tichenor, appointed, to the Milwaukee, the Charleston and the Chattanooga.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. J. S. Turritt, orders May 26 to Nicaragua revoked.

Capt. P. M. Rixey, Jr., detached disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, to command marine detachment, American legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Capt. E. A. Greene, detached command marine detachment, American legation, Managua, Nicaragua, to marine barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, Jr., detached marine barracks, Guam, to first brigade marines, Philippines.

Movements of Vessels

The Maryland from Kodiak, Alaska, to Chignik, Alaska.

The Arethusa arrived at Norfolk yard.

The North Dakota, from New York yard to Newport.

The St. Louis arrived at Astoria.

The Perry from San Pedro to San Diego.

Notes

Reappointments of the following civilian instructors have been announced at the Annapolis naval academy: Department of mathematics and mechanics, Angelo Hall, Paul Capron, C. L. Leiper, W. J. King and C. W. Frederick; department of English, C. S. Alden, H. J. Fenton, H. C. Washburn, W. B. Norris, H. F. Kraft, C. H. Foster and A. F. Westcott; department of modern languages, Gaston Costet, F. W. Morrison, Arturo Fernandez, W. B. Olivet, R. H. Bonilla and M. A. Colton; department of discipline (physical training branch), L. H. Mang and John Schutz; George Heintz, Jr., sword master and L. Fournon, assistant sword master.

These additional candidates who have passed all examinations were admitted as midshipmen Wednesday: J. Moore, Pennsylvania; R. R. Byers, Indiana; O. E. Spruance, Delaware; Bryan-Frere, Louisiana; W. McK. Reifel, Ohio, and Donald N. Moss, California.

The new fourth class row has 245 members.

Destroyer Barry was placed in full commission at Olangapo, P. I., Tuesday.

Fuel ship Sterling has been ordered out of service and the Proteus in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as the latter vessel shall have been delivered by the contractors.

Fuel ship Saturn has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Puget sound, Wash., upon arrival or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, reviewed 1000 apprentice seamen at the naval training station at Newport, R. I., Wednesday.

How Important is Advertising to the Reader?

THE village cobbler in times past simply supplied the people, where he had his shop, with shoes and increased his business by personally calling attention to the merits of the work he did. Today the modern shoe factory, having increased its ability to supply not only the village but a much greater area with shoes, must create a demand faster than can possibly be done by personal solicitation.

In the Newspaper Columns

the manufacturer can tell many more people the good qualities of his product and sell faster. This advertising, published beside the news of the day, the advertiser hoped by some chance would be seen and then impress its message. Other and unscrupulous manufacturers, relying upon catching the stranger's dollar rather than in holding the steady patronage of satisfied customers, misrepresented and falsified. This naturally resulted in the withholding of their patronage by newspaper readers both from the legitimate and the dishonest advertiser.

Since that day, however, when great business leaders instituted the one-price-to-all and money-refunded-if-not-satisfied policies, the standards of advertising have been steadily raised and the same honesty and sincerity of purpose obtains in the advertising of firms located far away as does in their home offices. By the exclusion of all advertising save that which is unquestionable and fair, Monitor readers receive the maximum of assurance that by dealing with Monitor advertisers the claims of those advertisers will be found just and satisfaction will result.

Advertising is a Necessary Force in Business

—necessary to the advertiser and to the public who have been educated to follow it, and its removal from the realm of accidental attention to the important position it now occupies makes it purposeful and certain of results. You will do yourself a real service by following the advertising in the Monitor each day.

SOME JORDAN MARSH CO. WORKERS AT PLAY



From left to right—Augustus Ridgway, Marcelus Gilbert, Fred French, Louis Studley, Frank Capers, Andrew J. Hutchinson, George L. Nickerson, William Robertson, Watts Lawrence, Elmer Brown, Harry Clarke, Harry Torrey, George Little, E. A. Crawford, George Watson, Herman Howard, Robert A. Southworth.

Senator Gardner of Maine Offered Internal Collectorship

Tendered \$3975 Position While Question of Whether or Not He Can Be Portland Collector Is Being Determined

MAY BE TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON—Owing to the delay in determining whether the present collector of the port of Portland shall be allowed to retain his present position, former Senator Gardner of Maine, who is a candidate for the place, was today offered the office of collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire and Maine and has accepted. While this offer has yet to receive the official approval of President Wilson, Senator Gardner was informed by the secretary that the appointment would be in accord with the President's wishes and that the matter could be considered definitely settled.

Senator Gardner was also assured that the appointment would be made with the understanding that as soon as the legal questions involving the filling of the collectorship at Portland were cleared up he would then be transferred to that position. The collectorship of internal revenue carries with it a salary of \$3975, as against \$5000 to be allotted to the Portland collector under the Taft customs plan. The incumbent will be allowed to make his headquarters wherever he pleases.

The matter has received the attention of the President and the secretary of the treasury and has finally been referred to the department of justice for a solution. Meanwhile it has been rumored that President Wilson was undecided between former Governor Plaisted of Maine and former Senator Gardner to fill the office. Senator Gardner stated today, however, that he was assured of the position being tendered him as far back as April and that the President had reported this assurance within the last few days.

SCHOONER IS BEING REPAIRED

Beside losing about four feet from her stern, little other damage resulted to the Boston fishing schooner Priscilla, Capt. Fred D. Wolf, in sinking in Boston harbor after colliding with the Nahant steamboat Machigonne, Capt. William G. Olsen. The Scott Wrecking Company raised the schooner late Wednesday and towed her to East Boston for temporary repairs.

A secret hearing will be held by the United States steamboat inspectors Friday to fix the responsibility for the collision.

ACADEMIES STILL HAVE PLACE

Editorial Theme Supplied by These Survivors of a Once Numerous Class

In the accounts of the school graduation season, now an absorbing feature of the daily news—and it is not intended to use the word absorbing as solely applied to space—there appear evidences of the survival of that once numerous class of institutions, the academies. Few they are but sustaining with dignity, an honored name.

The New England academy was a distinctive feature of its time. It was the expression of the enterprise of the people which found its other developments in the founding of the colleges on the one extreme and the free public schools on the other hand of an educational system. Public funds were directed solely to the schools of common use, there was no provision for the secondary class, preparation for college was left to the private purse and private effort, and the academy was the fruition of the need of an intermediary. It came early, as the charters of the remaining schools bear witness, and it was the object of the interest of substantial citizens, whose names also find perpetuation. It long filled a most important place in the outfit of the state and of the towns for the education of youth, either as a finishing process or as the avenue to the college. It is familiar fact that it has given way to the high school, publicly supported, of which it was the distinct forerunner.

While the academy has lost its primacy, there are distinguished survivals, schools whose history runs back to the comparatively restricted days of the colonies and others that date from the time when education came to a new value in the thought of the people, a period that followed close upon the independence of the states. Probably the high noon of the academy was very nearly a century ago but its sun declined slowly, and the memories of academy days are common among the fathers and the grandfathers of the present households.

In Massachusetts, the official reports show 44 schools that fall within this classification but it is apparent that it includes some schools of recent origin that do not belong to the historic class under discussion. The distinction between the academy and the private school is not quite clear in official lists but it is perfectly so in the memories of those who cherish academy associations. In the fortieth report of the state board of education, 36 years ago, there are listed 57 academies then open and exactly the same number that had closed their doors or had been transformed into public schools. That equal

PUBLISHER AND BUYER MEET AT FAIR IN CHICAGO

Floors of Hotel Turned Into Exhibition Place Where Dealers Look Over Product of Printing Press and Bookbinding

CUSTOM COMMENDED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual summer book fair is in progress here at the Palmer house. With a history extending back more than 30 years—no one seems to know just when it started—and without an organization or association or officers to run it—the Chicago book fair gives the large buyers of Chicago an opportunity to see the wares of the various book publishers of whom 29 are now exhibiting their samples.

The fair occupies rooms on nearly every floor of the hotel from the third to the sixth, close to the elevators. In these rooms, upon benches, counters and racks, are displayed nearly every sort of book that is published in the United States from indestructible A. B. C. books to encyclopedias. There are the newest works of fiction in brilliant binding and reprints of classic fiction, Bibles of all prices, books of reference and of travel, fairy tales, juveniles and adventure series.

Representatives of a few book publishers happened to gather once in Chicago at the Palmer House the day after the Fourth of July. They came because the large buyers, who in turn were distributors to the great area in Chicago's market territory, had refused to make their fall and winter purchases until after the Fourth. Each representative notified the buyers he knew that his new wares could be seen and purchased.

The following year the same thing happened again, and in course of time the gathering came to be known as the Chicago book fair. It has continued without a break ever since. This is the first time the bookmen have gathered at Chicago before July Fourth, the change having been made at the request of some of the larger Chicago buyers.

Some of the men who have been coming here for years say they are opposed to the practice, because they can give their larger customers better service and more attention, and with less interruptions, if they come to the city quietly, yet these men continue to come to the fair.

Others are enthusiastic for the practice. One man, the head of a house in

Ohio, told the Monitor representative that he had spent most of the night, until 5 o'clock in the morning in his sample rooms with a big customer, and had sold \$26,000 worth of books.

F. T. J. Nunan, representing L. C. Page & Co. of Boston, has not missed the fair for 29 years. Mr. Nunan is authority for the statement that last year the number of new books (titles, not volumes) published was about 16,000. He declined to estimate the total number of volumes.

ZIONISTS EXTEND THEIR SESSIONS

CINCINNATI—To formulate plans for the future the delegates to the Zionist convention hold an extra meeting today.

Formal business sessions closed Wednesday with the election of officers, as follows: Honorary President, Harry Friedenwald; chairman executive committee, Louis Lipsky; honorary secretary, Bernard A. Rosenblatt; treasurer, A. E. Lubarsky.

LOS ANGELES PUPILS LEARN TO TILL SOIL

Thousands Grow Vegetables, Flowers and Shrubbery at Their Homes—Model Home and Garden to Be Established

PLAN IS MADE PUBLIC

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Twenty-five thousand children out of approximately 80,000 attending the public schools of Los Angeles are amateur gardeners as a result of which fully three fifths of them are now growing vegetables, flowers and shrubbery at their homes. The headway made by the youngsters is far in excess of the most sanguine

expectations of Clayton F. Palmer, supervisor of agriculture, employed by the board of education for the specific purpose of looking after the children in this connection. This department, conducted under the authority of the school board, while scarcely a year old, has accomplished a great deal and before the beginning of the next school term expects to have an experimental station, located some little distance out from the city, on which is to be erected a "model home," the latter to be planned by the department of domestic science and used by it for purposes of instruction and practical illustration, while the grounds will be in charge of the agricultural department and laid out in model vegetable, fruit and flower gardens and furnishing the domestic science department with such products as are required in its work. Teachers will be trained at the station in gardening and all of its principles, thereby adding greatly to the system of training given the school children. When this station is established it will be the first and only one of its kind in the United States and a distinct advantage to the children.

CALIFORNIA PUPILS STUDYING GARDENING



Children at work among their own flowers

STAMFORD WRECK TRAIN'S BRAKES DECLARED GOOD

"The brakes on the locomotive and cars in question were in good serviceable condition at the time of the accident and capable of stopping the train before the home signal at Stamford from a speed approximating those from which the stops were made with the train in the road test."

Such is the opinion on the air brake equipment of the second section of train 53 of the New Haven road, which on June 13 at Stamford, Conn., ran into the first section, given by the committee of experts appointed to examine and test the equipment.

The members of the committee signing the report are T. J. Langan, general air brake inspector of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, C. W. Martin, general air brake and steam heat inspector of the Pennsylvania railroad, T. L. Burton and C. H. Lorimer of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

The report was addressed to C. L. Bardo, general manager of the New Haven.

MR. MACLEOD IS SAID TO BE FOSS CHOICE FOR HEAD

By appointing Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the railroad commission, to the five-year term on the public service commission Governor Foss is considered to have designated him as the man he would like to have the new commission select as chairman. Chairman Macleod and George W. Anderson, who has been selected as the four-year member, are the only Democrats on the board.

The other three members of the commission are George P. Lawrence of North Adams, three years; Clinton White of Melrose, two years; and George W. Bishop of Newtonville, one year. All these are Republicans. Messrs. Macleod, Bishop and White are members of the railroad commission who by virtue of the Washburn act establishing the commission become public service commissioners.

COMPANY TO BUILD \$500,000 PLANT

DENISON, Tex.—The Texas Light & Power Company owns land on Red river, north of Denison, where it will build a power plant to furnish power for cities and towns within a radius of 100 miles of Denison.

The company has filed a bond with the city to erect a plant costing not less than \$400,000, and propose to erect a plant to cost \$500,000. It will furnish power to the consumers here for 12 6-10 cents meter rate, while the flat rate at present is 15 cents.

It intends to furnish power for an interurban line to be constructed north from Denison to Oklahoma.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Six companies are to go on tour next season in Bayard Vellier's melodrama, "Within the Law." One organization will be headed by Miss Margaret Illington, who thus will not appear here in "Kindling," as the opening attraction at the Cort theater.

An open-air theater has been opened on the shores of Lake Wannsee in Germany. Grillparzer's "Medea" was the play chosen for the dedication. Dramas by Heibel, Ibsen and Goethe are to be given throughout the summer. The playhouse is roofless and Grecian in general outline.

Holbrook Blinn and his Princess Theater Company are to go to Chicago in the autumn for a short engagement, and may also play Boston and Philadelphia.

The Chicago Journal says that during the past season in the Chicago theaters there were submitted just 100 new plays and musical shows. Of these, 55 were native works, 20 came from England, seven from France, nine from Germany and nine from Ireland. During the season, 26 plays and musical comedies of native authorship had their original production here, 10 English plays had their first hearing in this country on the local stage, two French pieces received their American premieres here, five pieces of Berlin or Vienna origin had in this city their first hearing on this side of the Atlantic, and eight works of the new Irish school first reached the American stage in this city.

The closing recital of the June dramatic term of the school of expression, Pierce building, Copley square, was given last evening. In scenes from Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," Miss Ruth Brierly was a determined Petruchio, Miss Vulah Greenlee an attractive Katherine and Miss Juanita Field a clever Grumio. In a farce, "Three of a Kind," Miss Sarah Wright as "Bob" portrayed the mischief of a real boy, and Miss Gertrude McShane as Eloise acted a dual role with self possession.

Other scenes given were from "Nathan Hale" and "Captain Jinks of the Horse

Marines" by Clyde Fitch, Chambers' "The Tyranny of Tears" and "A Court Comedy" by Marjorie Benton Cooke. The roles in the last-named were well sustained by the Misses Sarah Wright as King Charles II., Lena Palmer as the Lady Frances Stewart and Mary Gallagher as Nell Gwynn. In "The Rivals" Miss Brierly appeared as Lydia Languish, Miss Anna Wallace as Captain Absolute and Miss Lois Hardy as Mrs. Malaprop. In Davies' "Cousin Kate" Miss Juanita Field acted Kate, Miss Miriam Applebee acted Heath Desmond and Miss Edna Kelly acted Amy.

NEW HAVEN POLICY TO BE CONSIDERED

Members of the New Haven railroad stockholders' committee, of which George von L. Meyer is chairman, will leave Boston tonight for New York city, where it is expected the conference with the committee representing the New Haven management will be held on Friday, instead of today, as was said yesterday.

The executive committee of the New Haven railroad is expected to appoint today the subcommittee which is to represent it in this conference. Chairman Meyer will have with him Charles A. Stone of Stone & Webster, Eugene V. R. Thayer of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, Eli Whitney of New Haven and Frank W. Matteson, an attorney in Providence, R. I.

INDICTMENTS MAY BE DROPPED

RED WING, Minn.—The Goodhue county grand jury today convened to consider the charge made to it by Judge Albert Johnson, instructing the jurors to return indictments against railroad officials for violating the 2-cent fare law, which the supreme court recently held as valid. Because of the supreme court's recent holding, it was generally believed early today that Judge Johnson would drop the contest for indictments as the railroads now must establish the 2-cent rate.

JUSTICE GERARD CHOSEN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON—Justice James W. Gerard of the New York supreme bench will probably be the next American ambassador to Germany. It became known today that the state department had inquired of the German government whether Judge Gerard would be acceptable.

The jurist has been mentioned heretofore in connection with appointment as minister to Spain, but it is understood that before he sailed for Europe Wednesday, he sent word that under no circumstances could he leave his present position for any office below that of ambassador. The selection of a representative at the Kaiser's court has concerned President Wilson because the ambassa-

dor there is under extraordinarily heavy expense for entertaining. Justice Gerard is very wealthy and in addition is a man of unusual ability. Confirmation was had here today of the report that Frederic C. Penfield of Pennsylvania will be nominated, possibly late today, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary. It is also stated that Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who has heretofore been proposed for a post in the diplomatic service, will be taken care of at home. No information regarding the post for which he is being considered was available here today, but friends of his said he might succeed Gen. Nelson H. Henry as surveyor of the port of New York.

VETERANS ARE TENTING ON GETTYSBURG'S HILLS

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—With nearly 12,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic here, most of them encamped on the historic battlefield, the Pennsylvania state encampment opened today for a three days' meeting. Special trains have been arriving since early yesterday and by noon the largest body of veterans to attend a state encampment was assembled. Most of the veterans have arranged to remain for the fiftieth anniversary reunion, which will begin Monday.

Twenty-two thousand Pennsylvania veterans, Union and Confederate, including those who now live in other states, but who were in Pennsylvania regiments during the war, will attend the jubilee.

The work necessary to handle the hosts of old soldiers is being completed. The last of the stakes which will hold in place thousands of tents will be driven today. Major Normoyle, U. S. A., in charge of the camp, says that by night or tomorrow all food necessary for the encampment will be either stored in commissary tents or in the refrigerator cars on railroad sidings.

Seats for 10,000 persons are being

placed today in the tent which is to be used as an auditorium for the anniversary exercises next week in commemoration of the battle of Gettysburg 50 years ago. The big tent was pitched on Wednesday.

To provide better for the army of veterans who will be guests of the government here next week the war department on Wednesday purchased 40,000 more blankets for \$100,000. A similar amount was expended originally, when it was decided to give but one blanket to each person.

T. W. WHITE TO HEAD COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican legislative committee yesterday at the Boston City Club, Representative Thomas W. White of Newton was chosen to serve as acting chairman in the absence of Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, who plans to go to Europe Monday.

It was decided to cooperate with the Republican state committee last year. Plans were considered for raising funds for the committee's work.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The House committee that has investigated national and international shipping combinations reports that not only is our foreign commerce restrained

by a powerful shipping trust, but even our coastwise shipping is largely monopolized—that is, the companies engaged therein have agreements that fix rates, pool traffic and prevent competition. Suits under the trust law are said to be contemplated against these combinations. And yet this monopolized coastwise shipping—a double monopoly, since the law protects it against foreign competition—is to have a subsidy under the Panama canal act. It is to be totally exempted from toll payments, unless Congress repeals that provision of the act. Congress is strangely disinclined to repeal this provision. Why, nobody understands, unless it be the beneficiaries of the exemption. Why should the whole people be taxed to pay the tolls of a prosperous, monopolized business which does not even permit a reasonable amount of domestic competition? Why should anti-subsidy legislators stubbornly defend a particularly objectionable because utterly needless subsidy?

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The expert survey of the Ohio public school system, recommended by the Governor, is said to show that early in its progress that the weak spot in the

system is the country schools. Rooms are insufficient, equipment inadequate and conveniences often lacking in comfort and sanitation. So much probably will cause no surprise, being a matter of rather common observation. It is not so well understood, however, that just these conditions in many rural schools act as a bar against procuring the finest material in teachers. Only young men and women of ordinary capacity and attainments are attracted to districts so niggardly with their schools as to deny them proper facilities. One of the recommendations of the Roosevelt country life commission was that more care be given to rural schools, and the report of this Ohio survey will in all probability emphasize the same point.

In general, it seems, the cities and more energetic villages are taking good care of their school youth. In the cities certainly money is being spent lavishly. Rural Ohio, however, remains the great recruiting ground for leaders in every field of activity, and to neglect its schools is perilous. The "little red schoolhouse" is still a potent influence, though it has in recent years changed its color and increased its size. If this survey does nothing more than awaken a new and statewide interest in strengthening these training schools of good citizenship, both as to teachers and equipment, it will have justified its existence. It promises, however, to accomplish vastly more than that.

JUDGE DEFENDS SEGEE JURY

Judge Brown of the superior court, in dismissing the jury today for the term, made comment on the case of Samuel A. Segge, chairman of the Revere board of assessors, who was yesterday sentenced to the house of correction for three years for forgery of public records. Judge Brown said:

"In the Segge case misconduct of the court has been charged and one female witness, a clerk in the assessor's office of Revere, charged that one of the jurymen gave to a court officer a note for the new tax collector—a charge that was absolutely untrue, having no foundation whatever."

"The jurymen did not know the tax collector, never saw him until this case, and that woman has a strong imagination. She came with a deliberate charge against the jury with no foundation whatever."

The case will be argued before the supreme court in the fall. Meanwhile the defendant will be on bail.

IMPERATOR HAS 700 IN SALOON

NEW YORK—The new Hamburg-American liner Imperator sailed Wednesday for Hamburg on her first eastern trip, carrying 3685 persons, including her crew. According to the agents of the Hamburg-American line, the ship carried 700 first cabin passengers. This is close to the record of 734 first cabin passengers carried by the White Star liner Olympic to Southampton on June 28, 1911. Clarence H. Mackay went on board the Imperator Tuesday night with his children, the Misses Elin and Katherine.

CAPITAL MAY BE INCREASED

PITTSBURGH—The stockholders of the Whitaker-Glessner Company, with sheet mill plants at Wheeling, W. Va.; Martin's Ferry and Portsmouth, O., will hold a special meeting on July 9 to vote on an increase in capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

islands. . . . It was in 1517 that Saavedra Ceron, who had stood with Balboa "silent, upon a peak in Darien," began exploring for a canal route; in 1523 that his cousin Cortez became interested in the scheme, and in 1529 that Saavedra Ceron made definite plans for cutting a canal at Panama. The sublime conception of the Spanish pioneer in 1517 will thus become a complete achievement in 1913. The work which was planned in 1517 remained a plan, an aspiration, a dream, for 364 years, and after that will have taken less than one tenth of that time for complete achievement.

WORCESTER TO BOSTON FARES RAISED 5 CENTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Announcement is made by the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company of an increase in fares to take effect Saturday.

Round trip tickets between Worcester and Boston will be 85 cents instead of 80, and one way tickets between Boston and Worcester will be 50 cents instead of 45 cents. No increase in single fares is made.

Other increases in fares are between Westboro and Boston, where the round-trip fare is increased from 65 to 70 cents; between South Framingham and Boston, where the round trip is increased 35 cents to 40 cents, and between Natick and Boston, where the round-trip fare increases from 25 cents to 30 cents. Between Worcester and Boston, single way tickets are sold, but between other places and Boston, no one-way tickets are sold.

Increased operating expenses, due to higher wages for motormen, conductors and other employees, and the new nine in 11-hour law, and other labor legislation, make it necessary, the officials say, to increase the revenue.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

One of the deeds recorded today transfers the two four-story brick buildings situated 33 Hancock street and 53 Joy street on 2429 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$20,300 with \$8000 of that amount lot value. John Allen conveyed title to the Leonard R. Cutter estate.

Another sale recorded was from the trustees of the Parkway Trust to Arthur A. Valentine, buyer of the three-story brick dwelling numbered 8 Charles River square, for his own occupancy. There is a ground area of 990 square feet taxed for \$3000 and included in the assessment of \$13,000.

SALE OF WEST END ESTATE

The Henrietta P. Rand property has been sold by the owner to Charles E. Merrill. The house is a five-story stone front structure, situated 4 Hancock avenue, near Beacon street, and carries an assessment of \$45,000. Of this amount \$18,300 applies to 1525 square feet of land.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SALES

James W. McIntosh has conveyed to the Lyman D. Willist estate title to the five-story brick building located 53 to 59 Wareham street, also the two-story brick building and a stable on the rear end of lot extending through to Plympton street, containing 11,831 square feet of land. The entire assessment is \$28,600, land value being \$11,800, 800.

Another small transaction in the South End was from Dora Snyder, who sold a 3 1/2-story and basement brick house on Laconia street, near Harrison avenue, to Annie Cohen. There are 1395 square feet of land, taxed on \$2500, and the total assessment is \$5300.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Through the office of Guy D. Tohey, Kimball building, final papers have gone to record in the sale for Benjamin Shattuck to Charles E. Merrill, of the modern six-apartment brick house situated 51 and 53 Homestead street, assessed for \$18,000, of which amount \$3000 applies on the 7270 square feet of land.

John Coffey and wife have purchased from Ann Hoffman, her frame dwelling located 40-42 Cranston street, near Terrace avenue, West Roxbury. The estate is assessed for \$5100, including \$600 on the 3067 square feet of land.

LARGE NEWTON ESTATE SOLD

Mrs. Lucy B. Pomeroy of Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Anna B. Stearns of Dedham, Mass., and Harris B. Stearns and James Austin, trustees under the will of John W. Bemis, have transferred to the Adelman Realty Company some 50 acres of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Newton, commonly known as the Bemis estate. This property consists of the old Bemis homestead, cottages, stables, barns and other usual structures of a country estate, the land having been originally seven lots, situated on California and Bridge streets, and adjoining the Charles River reservation. Joseph Balch of the Columbia Life building was the broker in this transaction.

WEST MEDWAY ESTATE SOLD

The Pierce place, a well-known estate situated on Main street in West Medway, Norfolk county, has been sold for the owner, J. A. Pierce, comprising 12 acres of land in lawn, orchard, garden and grove, with a mansion house containing 12 rooms and modern conveniences, with broad vine-covered piazzas, a large stable with modern equipment and outbuildings. Long rows of hedges of cedar and arbor vitae over 20 feet in height border the roads. P. B. Elkins of Boston buys for a summer home. The sale was made by the Chapin Farm Agency.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)
John Allen to Leonard R. Cutter est., Hancock and Joy sts.; q. s. \$1.
Abel B. Munroe et al. to Thomas M. Smith, Noyes pl., Treston st.; d. s. \$700.
Sarah J. Parker to Thomas M. Smith, Noyes pl.; q. s. \$1.
James W. McIntosh to Lyman D. Willist, cutt est., Wareham and Plympton sts.; q. s. \$1.
Morgan Memorial Co.-op. Industries & Stores, Inc. to National Co.-op. Industrial Relief Assn., near Wheeler st.; q. s. \$1.
Dora Snyder to Annie Cohen, Laconia st.; d. s. \$1.
Henrietta P. Rand to Charles E. Merrill, Hancock st.; q. s. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Maximilian L. Elchhorn et al. to Emma M. Elchhorn et al.; Bowen st.; w. s. \$1.
Pauline Benson to Samuel J. Aronson, W. Eighth st.; q. s. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

John R. Ferguson to Raffaele Fernello et al.; Liverpool st.; w. s. \$1.
Rosa Squillacioti to Theresa M. Vesce, Ford st. and Chelsea av.; w. s. \$1.
Annie Pounder to Joseph M. Pounder, Saratoga st.; w. s. \$1.
Angela Mennella to Salvatore Tuberosa et al.; Chelsea st.; w. s. \$1.
George J. Barkin to Romeo Amato et al.; Lubec st.; w. s. \$1.
George S. Suter to Israel M. Levin, Princeton st.; Concord st.; q. s. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Elliott Fire Cent Savings Bank, mtgce. to Elliott Fire Cent Savings Bank; Dudley st.; d. s. \$2000.

Joseph J. Farpelha et al., trs., et al. to William G. Andrew, Conant st., Conant st.; q. s. \$1.

Harry Ham to Charles E. Merrill, Homestead st.; Homestead st.; q. s. \$1.

Charles E. Merrill to Mario Kaufman, Homestead st.; Homestead st.; q. s. \$1.

Ida G. Stevens to Mary E. Stevens, Grotto Glen av.; q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER
James W. Dummerall Jr. to Sarah J. Dummerall, Magnolia st.; q. s. \$1.

Grace B. Runyan to Emma C. Baker, Greenbrier st.; w. s. \$1.

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Emma C. Baker to Preston B. Runyan, Greenbrier st.; w. s. \$1.

Lacey G. Flunk to Olivia M. Dunican et al.; Adams st.; q. s. \$1.

Harry Levin to Pauline Berenson, Fabvan st.; 3 lots; q. s. \$1.

John L. Allen to Mabel W. Allen, La Grange and Maxfield sts.; w. s. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Joseph J. Stewart to Marian E. Pike, Commonwealth av.; q. s. \$1.

Francis L. Willard to William W. Wagner, Nonantum rd.; 3 lots, Nonantum rd.; 4 lots; q. s. \$1.

Elmer B. Jordan et al. to James E. Burke, Burton st. and B. A. R. R.; d. s. \$1.

CHELSEA

Charles H. Miles to Atlantic Carbonic Co., W. Third and Summer sts.; 4 lots; q. s. \$1.

REVERE

Jacob A. Ainsler to Rosa Cohen, Shirley av.; q. s. \$1.

Amos M. Leonard to Lena A. Axford; w. s. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

West Walnut pk., 28, ward 22; Corrie J. Garland; brick auto storage.

Commonwealth av. cor. Brighton av., ward 25; Berenson Construction Co.; frame garage.

Willow st., 81, ward 16; Geo. Halton, G. P. Fallabella; frame dwelling.

Parish of St. Lukes church, Berry and Davidson; frame church.

Dane st., 18, cor. Aldworth st., ward 23; L. C. Coggin; frame auto storage.

Bennington st., 1008, cor. Breed st., ward 1; George Caledonia, A. B. Booth; alter stores and dwellings.

Saratoga st., 984, ward 1; George Caledonia, A. B. Booth; alter stores and dwellings.

Hyde Park av., 134, ward 29; George F. Willett; alter textile mills.

Neponset av., 384, ward 24; James H. Riley; alter stores.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Nothing but small mackerel reached T wharf today on the nine vessels that brought in fares of that fish. Feed is reported thick in the water and the fish are beginning to look better.

Arrivals: Pinta, 6000 fresh, five barrels salt; Marguerite Haskins, 8000 fresh, six barrels salt; Corona, 50 barrels fresh, 14 barrels salt; Norma, 10,000 fresh; Romance, 16,000 fresh; Bessie Dugan, 35 barrels fresh; Rob Roy, 10,000 fresh, 10 barrels salt; Lottie Merchant, 7000 fresh; and Constellation, 16,000 fresh, four barrels salt. The salt fish sold to dealers today for \$4.20 per hundredweight.

Fresh groundfish arrivals at T wharf today were: Strs Foam 67,000 pounds, 26,000 pounds, schooner Helen B. Thomas 34,500, and Azorian 4300. Other fish came in as follows: Foam 500, 1000 each; Sells 300, 500, and the Pinta, which brought in mackerel also had 30,000 pounds of fresh pollock.

Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$7.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$2.75, had-dock \$3.75, pollock \$2.75, large hake \$4.25, medium hake \$2.75 and cusk \$2.

Another swordfish arrival reached T wharf today, the schooner Rose Standish having 71 swordfish. They sold to dealers for 12 cents per pound.

Among the other fish brought here today on the Yarmouth steamer were 293 barrels fresh mackerel for T wharf dealers. Reports from Newport say that 80 fresh mackerel and 20 barrel tinders had been landed there, and that the sloop Alice had landed in 15 swordfish.

Not a vessel reached Gloucester early today. The report from that city said that Heath's trap had seven barrels small fresh mackerel.

At Provincetown the sloop Vesta landed 107 barrels small mackerel. From Port Clyde, Me., comes news that the mackerel are showing off that port in mixed schools.

Cable advices report the arrival of the White Star liner Cymric from Boston at Queenstown Wednesday afternoon.

Bringing 1423 passengers, the Cunard-er Franconia, Captain Smith, is due to arrive here from Liverpool and Queens-town next Wednesday. The vessel has 114 saloon passengers, 352 second cabin and 1057 steerage.

On her first trip in the Boston-Yarmouth service the steamer North Star will leave Boston Sunday afternoon for the eastern port. The vessel has been running between Portland and New York, but will operate out of Boston this summer.

Captain Colbeth of the steamer Massachusetts is in New York today by the North Star around to Boston. Command of the vessel will then revert to Captain Dennison.

Spring patrol of the revenue cutters of the transatlantic steamship tracks has been discontinued by Capt. E. P. Bertholf, in charge of the service.

From the British steamer Ribeton, Captain Nisbet, are being unloaded today 34,000 bags of sugar from Matanzas, Cuba.

Instead of choosing a salutarian and valetudinary for the commencement exercises at the Quincy high school Wednesday night the highest honor seniors read essays. They were: Challen M. Beattie, Beatrice L. Costello, Priscilla Robinson, Marion G. Rand, John G. Thompson, principal of the Fitchburg Normal school spoke. The class is one of the largest in the history of the school, there being 115 graduates.

Franklin prizes were awarded to nine graduates and members of the Melrose high school at the commencement exercises Wednesday night, and the Melrose High Alumni Association scholarships of \$50 each were given to Miss Gertrude M. Bond and J. Nelson Sanford. Out of a class of 84 the honor list of seniors who had an average of 90 per cent or more during their four years comprised: Miriam Segel, Frederick Stearns, Katherine Rand, Mildred White, Gertrude Dunn, Ruth Hawley, Clara Kemerson, Katherine Ellis, Leroy Fitz, Lester Woodland and Dorothy Carrie.

Graduation exercises of the Lexington high school were held Wednesday night in the town hall and a class of 24 received diplomas. The speakers were former Congressman Samuel W. McCall, The Robert T. Clatt prizes were awarded to Norman I. Adams, Jr. and Jerome Preston. The George L. Smith prizes were won by John Love and Evelyn Stoney. The Remington medal was won by Marion Gavin. The French scholarship medals were given to Norman A. Adams, Marjorie T. Herrick and Charles L. Coburn.

Three boys and eight girls will be graduated from the Maynard high school tonight in Cooperative hall. Miss May Parkin is the class salutatorian. The wood, Oporto; Tantallon, Oporto; Bencon, Port Maria; Necker, Bremerhaven; schr Tiffon, Ft de France.

Sid, strs Cretan, Jacksonville via Savannah; D N Luckenbach, Newport News; Massapequa, Galveston.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs Hydus, Buenos Ayres, etc., via Boston; Advance, Colon; Philadelphia, San Juan; Fagarsand, Baracoa; Eskasoni, Antilla; Galileo, Hull; Magda, Sagua; Frelzel, St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax N. S.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, June 25—Arrd, strs Claverek, Felton; C A Canfield, Tampico.

Cld, strs Powhatan, Providence; East-

SOME SCHOOLS YET TO HOLD COMMENCEMENT

Almost All High and Grammar Classes Have Had Graduation Exercises — Woburn Awards Tidd Prizes and Diplomas to 67

SWAMPSCOTT CHANGE

Fifteen boys graduate from the Somerville industrial school this year. Six will have completed the carpentry and cabinet making courses, and nine will receive their certificates from the machine shop department. The commencement exercises were held this morning in the school building on Tufts street. Arthur B. Babbitt, head of the drafting department of the Wentworth institute, was the speaker.

At the girls trade school on Atherton street there will be no graduation exercises. Plans have been made to broaden the work of the school in the fall.

There were 126 boys and girls who received diplomas at the Malden high school commencement Wednesday night. The salutatory was by Kenneth Eldon Bell. Stanley W. Hyde gave oration and the valedictory was by Miss Gladys M. MacMillan. Diplomas were awarded by School Committeeman Francis A. Shove.

Woburn high school graduated a class of 67 Wednesday night. The Tidd prizes of \$20 each were awarded to Miss Elizabeth P. Hill and Wilford A. Walker. Gladys E. Richardson gave the valedictory and the program was concluded by the singing of the class song, written by Mabel H. Hamilton, and a selection by the high school orchestra.

The Tidd prizes of \$10 each for the Rumford grammar school in North Woburn were given to Miss Elsie G. Darrington and Edward J. Cullivan.

Graduation exercises were held at the Waltham high school Wednesday night, and a class of 76 received diplomas. The address was by Prof. Charles F. Richardson. One of the features of the program was the singing of the class ode, the words of which were written by Miss Olive Daley and the music by Miss Alice M. Kierstead. The diplomas were presented by Mayor Patrick J. Duane.

Out of a class of 72 boys and girls graduated at the commencement exercises at Beverly high school Wednesday night the three honor parts were taken by girls, the salutatorian being Congetta S. Vanocore, the class prophet Ruth Dexter and the valedictorian Margaret F. Davey.

Because of a new system of promotions in the Swampscott grammar schools, but 23 pupils will graduate at the exercises to be held tonight, the smallest class in several years.

Eighteen of the present graduating class are from the Clarke school and 13 from the Hadley school.

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Cld, strs Powhatan, Providence; East-

AIRSHIP LAW IS NULL, NO MONEY TO ENFORCE IT

(Continued from page one)

indorsement of the committee on roads and bridges and went through both branches with hardly any opposition.

At the hearing on the bill before the committee, the proposition to regulate the use of airships was favored by Harry N. Atwood of Swampscott and Earle L. Ovington of Boston. The bill is finally enacted was based on one introduced by Representative William N. Hackett of Boston.

It was learned from what should be a reliable source that the omission of an appropriation clause in the bill was not without the knowledge of some of the legislators.

It was said that while the bill was before a committee of the Legislature other than the roads and bridges committee a number of provisions were pointed out by certain officials of the state as loosely drawn and incapable of legal interpretation.

Rather than report against the bill and precipitate a contest, the committee is said to have left out the appropriation clause and let the bill take its course.

WAR WITH JAPAN OUT OF QUESTION SAYS DR. JORDAN

When Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University for 22 years, said last month he was going to retire and spend his time working for world peace the trustees created the new office of chancellor for him and promised to pay him a salary and let him travel when he wished so long as he agreed to return to the university when he could and teach the students biology.

So Dr. Jordan has started out. He is now at the Hotel Navarre here with Mrs. Jordan and will sail for Europe Saturday. In Alsace-Lorraine and in Bulgaria he will study the effects of the Franco-Prussian war and of the recent campaigns against the Turks.

From Europe he will go by way of the Suez canal to Australia and renew friendships made when he lectured there six years ago. Then he will sail to China and come home by way of the Siberian railroad and London.

He recently returned from one of his many visits to Japan. He said Wednesday that there is not and never has been the slightest probability of war with that country.

"Japan commercially is really a suburb of this country. From the rest of Asia she is isolated by every difference of language and customs and habit of thought and by her own long established civilization," he said.

Twenty Japanese of this city gave a dinner for Dr. Jordan at the Nippon Club Wednesday night, among them Acting Consul Saburo Kurusu.

WASHINGTON—Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law or re-enactment of a new anti-trust act is one of the proposed reforms of the Wilson administration, it was learned today.

Chairman Clayton of the House judiciary committee said today that he will soon announce the appointment of a special sub-committee to consider the whole field of anti-trust legislation.

Investigation of several big "trusts" is involved in the program of the judiciary committee. The committee is to be especially directed to investigate the "beef trust," it was said.

ROPES HOUSE OPENED
SALEM, Mass.—The Ropes memorial garden and house on Essex street have been opened to the public for the season. All the spring an expert landscape gardener with his assistants have been at work laying out the walks and flower beds. One of the purposes of this memorial is to further the study of botany. The mansion house has been restored even to covering the walls with the old-time style of papers.

GEORGE THATCHER PASSES AWAY
NEW YORK—George Thatcher, one of the pioneers of negro minstrelsy, has passed away.

class will be addressed by Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League. Miss Ruth Olive Smith, the class valedictorian, will give an essay on "The Stepping Stone of History." Kenneth Dameren, chairman of the school committee, will present diplomas.

The commencement exercises of the senior class of the Arlington high school tonight in the new Robbins memorial town hall, will be the first in the new building. The class is the largest in the history of the school, there being 71 graduates including the

QUORUM LACK HINDERS ACTION ON KAHN ORDER

House Judiciary Committee Does Not Decide Whether to Order Favorable Report on Presentation of McNab Case Papers

CALIFORNIAN SPEAKS

WASHINGTON—Because of lack of quorum the House judiciary committee today postponed until tomorrow action on the Kahn resolution, requiring submission to the House of all papers bearing on the postponement of federal prosecutions at San Francisco which resulted in District Attorney McNab's resignation. It was regarded as certain that tomorrow the committee would favorably report the measure.

Representative Kahn denounced Attorney-General McReynolds for his course in the matter. He insisted that Secretary of Labor Wilson's explanation was not satisfactory and commended Mr. McNab's attitude.

Only six Democrats and one Republican were present at the meeting. Chairman Clayton said that special effort would be made to have every member on hand for a meeting tomorrow, which will be an executive session. Committee members denied that Democrats purposely absented themselves from the meeting today in order to delay action, it being pointed out that if Republican members had been present, the quorum would have been complete.

Representative Kahn was the only prospective witness when the committee convened today. It was stated that no officials of the department of justice or labor would appear to oppose the Kahn resolution.

Mr. Kahn consented to amendment of his resolution by inserting the words "If not compatible with public interest" in the clause "instructing" the attorney-general to transmit the papers. This is the formal phrase in all such resolutions and was inadvertently omitted by Mr. Kahn. Chairman Clayton of the committee sustained the California representative in refusing to "request" instead of "instruct" the attorney-general to deliver up the documents.

The qualifying phrase in the instructions was inserted, so that the government would not be forced to make public all of the evidence, on which it will base its demand for sentences against Caminetti and Diggs, alleged violators of the Mann act, and the Western Fuel Company.

Representative Kahn devoted most of his statement in support of the resolution to a review of the Caminetti-Diggs case.

"United States Attorney McNab," he said, "claims that on several occasions he called the attention of the attorney-general to the fact that his witnesses in both the Mann act and Western Fuel cases were being tampered with and that efforts were being made to have the trial postponed."

"In his telegram to the President Mr. McNab said it was openly boasted that political and other influences would be used to subvert justice."

"One of the attorneys of Caminetti was being indicted for subornation of perjury by the Sacramento county grand jury; this indicates that an effort was being made to subvert justice. These matters were called to the attention of the attorney-general but notwithstanding the cases were ordered postponed."

"In view of all of the circumstances the House is entitled to all the papers."

"This committee owes it to itself, to the House and to the country to report my resolution favorably and place the entire correspondence before the country."

Although notified that the hearing on the Kahn resolution would be held today, no representatives of the attorney-general or secretary of labor, appeared to oppose its passage.

SAN FRANCISCO—Clayton Herrington, federal investigator of social evil cases for the United States department of justice, who gathered the evidence in the Diggs-Caminetti cases and who called upon President Wilson to remove Attorney-General McReynolds from office for his action in delaying the trials, which action prompted the resignation of District Attorney McNab, was suspended from office Wednesday on an order from Washington. The order was signed by A. B. Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation, department of justice.

President Wilson Wednesday recommended to Attorney-General McReynolds the names of Francis J. Heney, Matt I. Sullivan, Thomas Hayden and others for appointment as special prosecutors in the Caminetti-Diggs cases and the Western Fuel Company coal customs cases. No final selections were made.

"Thus terminates the most useful as well as the happiest year of my public life," said John L. McNab, before United States District Judge Van Fleet Wednesday, announcing that his resignation had been accepted by President Wilson. "I retire content in the knowledge that I have done my best."

In reply Judge Van Fleet said: "Mr. McNab, I would be stating less than the truth if I did not say that it was with the most sincere regret that I learned of your resignation. Without referring to the circumstances of your departure, I must say the government is losing a painstaking and efficient officer."

Maury I. Diggs and Drew Caminetti were indicted by the grand jury Tuesday night, charged with abandonment of their minor children. The men are under federal indictment in San Francisco, accused of violation of the Mann act. The county indictments were placed

on secret file, as neither Diggs nor Caminetti were in custody, and were not made public until Wednesday. Bench warrants for their arrest have been issued.

Both men are out of the city, it is understood. They are at liberty on \$10,000 bonds each.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Francis J. Heney, who was here Wednesday on the way to San Francisco, denied all knowledge of his prospective appointment as special prosecutor to conduct the Diggs-Caminetti and the Western Fuel cases at San Francisco. Mr. Heney said he had been out of touch with his office several days and was not familiar with the controversy between former District Attorney McNab and the department of justice.

He declined to say whether he would accept the position of special prosecutor which he tendered him by President Wilson.

DALLAS—In reply to reports published here Wednesday that his resignation had been requested by Attorney-General McReynolds, United States District Attorney W. H. Atwell said that some time ago he had publicly announced that he intended to resign on Sept. 1.

CHEMISTS NAME THEIR OFFICIALS

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Frank J. Campbell of Lowell has been elected president of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association which held the second session of its annual convention at the New Ocean House yesterday.

Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-Presidents, John F. Harper of Great Barrington, William Hardie of Fall River and P. J. Fitzpatrick of Wellesley; secretary, James F. Guerin of Worcester; treasurer, James F. Finerman of Boston; trustees of the permanent fund, William F. Sawyer of Boston, Edward A. Mole of Adams and James W. Cooper of Plymouth.

GOVERNOR STANDS BY PARDON POLICY

Governor Foss defended his policy of pardons when Councilor Alexander McGregor, at yesterday's meeting of the executive council, contended that too many persons serving the extreme penalty were being pardoned.

The Governor said that of about 300 serving various sentences who have been pardoned during his three terms, only three or four had been resentenced.

BARACA-PHILATHEA ELECTS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The world-wide Baraca-Philathea Union convention Wednesday elected Marshall A. Hudson, Syracuse, N. Y., as president; Arthur S. Wagner, Macon, Ga., general secretary; the Rev. Frank Anderson, Johnston, N. Y., field secretary. The field secretary's salary was increased to \$2500. Selection of a city for the 1914 meeting will be left to the executive committee.

TAVERN CLUB WINS GAME

At the annual base ball game between teams from the Tavern Club and St. Botolph Club played yesterday on Soldier's field the former won by a score of 6 to 4. Eliot Wadsworth was captain for the Tavern Club organization and Dr. Hugh Cabot headed St. Botolph Club's team.

BOYS' CAMP OPENING ARRANGED

SALEM, Mass.—Camp Thomas at Baldpate pond, Buxford, a boys' camp maintained under the direction of the Essex county committee of the Y. M. C. A. organizations, will open on July 16. The camp provides outings for boys in districts where no opportunity to enjoy the benefits of Y. M. C. A. organizations is to be had.

DR. WELCH GOING TO EUROPE

BALTIMORE—Dr. William H. Welch, who has been acting head of the Johns Hopkins University since the retirement of Dr. Ira Remsen as president, will sail for Europe next week and will spend the summer abroad.

Those wishing to buy real estate, hire apartments or place mortgages will find on the Real Estate Page a list of advertisers representing nearly every section of the country.

If their offerings do not interest you select the Real Estate Broker who specializes in the locality you desire and you will find that he has a much larger list to select from than appears in his advertisement. You will get better service and more individual attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish you with the names of reliable brokers in any locality in Metropolitan Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

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Rates set solid 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 12 lines to the inch. With ads or display type, 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED." If wisely invested in a business it will earn a second penny. How to put one's time and money into a business satisfactorily has occupied the attention of our organization for a long time. We are at your service. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

"HOW TO GET ONESELF PROPERLY HARVESTED" is the title of the important question. We have helped a number of men to get a satisfactory business investment for both their time and money. We might help you. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

"THE LAW CANNOT PROTECT" one from his own ignorance in making business investments. Better get the best help you can find and then use the best judgment you possess. Perhaps we can help you on both these points. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., - NEW YORK

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WOODS-NORRIS, Limited
Toronto Advertising Agency Canada

SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

HARDWARE

Walter E. Williams
Cash Hardware

We sell strictly for cash only, hence have no bookkeeping or collection expenses and no losses in bad accounts. This enables us to sell cheaper and give you more for your money.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.
856 7th St., Between E and F.
Home 2508. PHONES: Main 2329.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co.

We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work is done in the most modern Home 4230, Home 1598, Main 2880. Is now located at 2841 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aces.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 may be paid with. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

SHARPENING KEEN-EDGE TOOLS

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES a specialty. sharpened like new, all kinds 25c dozen. J. H. SIMMONS, 3274 East 8th st.

FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM the Canadian Pacific; one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2500 to improve your farm—can be paid in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada; for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$20 an acre; this offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made Farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these lands on or near railways—near established towns; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address B. J. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams st., Chicago.

HOTELS

The CLIFF HOTEL
and Five Cottages
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
(South Shore) Mass.
Now Open for Inspection. Second Season Under New Management
A number of new private baths have been added
Delightful Family Hotel. Directly on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston
For terms and booklet address the manager
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
(Post Office, Minot, Mass.)
Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

THE ANDERSON

NEW YORK CITY
102 West 80th Street
Central Park and Riverside Drive
American Plan Summer Rates
Quiet, Refined Family Hotel
1, 2, 3 Room Suites with Bath
Eight lines of transportation within three blocks
MISSIS ANDERSON, Props.

SUMMER RESORTS

PINE GROVE SPRINGS HOTEL
Lake Umbagog, N. H.
In the Pine Belt. Finest Golf Links in State. Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Special Rates during July and September. Broadway F. Cushing, Mgr.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STATIONERY

QUALITY STATIONERY OUTFIT—A big surprise package for 50 cents; a little more than half its actual value. GALLDINER ART SPECIALTIES, 5737 Pemberton st., W. Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

265 S. 9TH ST., Phila., Pa.—Furnished rooms, conv. to theater and shopping dist.; reasonable rates; transients taken.

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Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

"WE DESIRE TO MEET" an ambitious man who has a record, who can invest from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in a profitable, long established business whose earnings can be increased by employing modern methods. Present owners would retire. A thorough hotel and catering man might fit this opportunity. Write fully of your experience. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th Street, New York.

"A PROFITABLE PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITY." Small monthly story magazine, 50,000 circulation, \$5,000 profits. Can be bought for \$25,000. Refer to D-25, Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th Street, New York.

"TO THE RIGHT MAN" there is an opening in one of the largest plumbers supply manufacturing companies. A substantial investment would be desirable. Refer to F-374, Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th Street, New York.

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Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

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Sims
TRADE MARK
MALTED WHEAT

Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE-SOME NOURISHING qualities.

As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it.

(Send coin or parcel postage.)

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Lawn Sprayer
Adjustable to heavy or mist spray
By mail prepaid 75c.
AGENTS WANTED
Good opportunity. Rapid seller.
PERFECTION MFG. CO.
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FOR SALE—46 Yule st., Melrose, Mass. thoroughly built house, 11 rooms, large and airy; music and sun room, house back plastered, steam heated, ventilation and heating perfect; 7800 ft. of land; vegetable garden, blackberries, raspberries, grapes and cherries. Tel. 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Tel. Oxford 1500 W.

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LET ME TELL YOU about my alfalfa ranch in the San Joaquin Valley; I can help you to do as well. MRS. C. L. PLACE, Palo Alto, Cal.

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Ready for occupancy—48-490 Blue Hill ave., boulevard, corner Castlegate road, suites 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with marble floors, large reception hall, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathroom, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining room, rear piazzas, junior service. Take Mattapan car.

BACK BAY, 10 Westland ave., Suite 2—Nicely furnished housekeeping suite of three rooms, large pantry; very desirable.

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"COMELY SQUARE" rooms to let for summer, separately or to one party; kitchen privileges if desired. Address H 151, Monitor office, Boston.

MAGNOLIA ST., 78-3 room and kitchenette in private family; every convenience, \$18. Apply DR. W. H. COOKE, 74 Boylston st., Boston.

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BENCH ROOM to let with jeweler suitable for watch maker or engraver. W. E. TAYLOR, 5 Bromfield st., room 61, Boston, Mass.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let

afternoons or evenings; centrally located. Address N 107, Monitor office.

AUTO RENTING SERVICE

PRIVATE OWNER desires renting his car Saturday afternoons and evenings; can carry four pass.; very reasonable terms; owner drives. Tel. Newton 50, 721-W.

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Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York Address 803 W. 180th St.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

PETTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.
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HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, Williams Bldg., 349 Washington st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Working housekeeper; must be proficient cook, capable of taking entire responsibility; family, man and wife, general and second girl and houseman. Address MRS. L. E. MYERS, Delaware Lake, Wisconsin.

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BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the ELKIN BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS
ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609

ARTISTIC HAIR DRESSING
SHAMPOOING—Hair dried by sun; hair dressing; hair work done; pupils taught. MRS. M. HANCOCK, 482 Boylston St.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, maiolica, terra cotta carved goods. 396 Boylston St., Boston.

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REPRODUCTIONS of Old Masters in color at 5 cents each; send for free catalogue. O. CUSUMANO, 396 Boylston St.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., mail address 12 Bowdoin St., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BRASS CRAFT
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass.—Extremely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS
G. H. WOODBRIDGE & CO., 35 Exchange St., Boston. Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camellio Skins.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

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CLOTHING—WET WEATHER
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LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

CUTLERY
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Laundry, One Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 279 Mass. Ave.

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FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park St., Hay 2311.

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Table Decorations a Specialty. Estimates Given. MRS. MERILL, 1314 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

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MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STEVENSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

FURNITURE EXCHANGE
NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 81-83 Beverly St., Rich. 2777.

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HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton Pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candelabras and Candle shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS
YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB-ALD-RICH & CO., 728-732 Washington St. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK
COMBINGS into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple Pl., formerly 48 Winter St.

HARDWARE
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST. BOSTON—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS
"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE" MASS.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
O. L. LORENTZEN CO., Expert painting, ceiling tinting, wood finishing, smooth, durable, white enamel work on standing finish. 165 Tremont St. Tel. OX. 871.

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THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 60 Bromfield St., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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HOUSEKEEPER-Refined American woman would like position as housekeeper in small family for summer or fall. Address MRS. G. M. OLIVER, 1077 Boylston st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged, experienced, excellent cook, would like position as housekeeper for 1 or 2 business persons or small family. Address MRS. J. S. EAGAN, 478 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable, experienced woman desires position as housekeeper for elderly couple or take care of cottage and seashore. References. Tel. Brookline 2077-M or address MARGARET JOHNSON, 148 Walnut st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

HOUSEKEEPER or caretaker for apartments; American woman with best references. Wants employment. MRS. M. E. POLPHIN, 148 Walnut st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

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HOUSEKEEPER-Competent, educated, desires situation in small refined family; neat, economical, cheerful, trustworthy; 33 weekly references. Address MRS. A. B. BARR, 54 Pinckney st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by a Protestant woman in small family of adults; willing to accept of low wages; references; wages \$5 a week. MRS. M. MORSE, 165 Columbus av., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman would like light position; under steady sewing and light cooking; best references. MRS. A. MESERVE, 192 Dartmouth st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, plain cooking wanted by colored girl; home nights; can begin Monday. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID-2 reliable colored women want work; one to do fine laundry and ironing and delivered; the other chambermaid in a lodging house. LITTLE SCHANDS, Camden st., Boston.

LIBRARIAN wants private work; dictionary cataloguer, restorer, restorer, simple blind work; references. Address MRS. ALLEN, 105 Pinckney st., Boston.

LIBRARIAN, teacher or governess for summer months; residence Middlesex county; will go anywhere in N. E. salary depends; good references, education and penmanship; \$7-85. Mention No. 9887. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK-Young woman Position by American girl; neat and willing. Address MRS. MARION A. HOWE, P. O. Box 1245, Southbury, Conn.

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MATRON-Experienced and refined woman (35), recently matron at a boarding school, desires similar position, or in an institution. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

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NURSERY or WORKING WORK wanted by neat young girl. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

NURSERYMAID-Good capable girl desires care of children, good references. Address MRS. RUBY ALLAN, 25 Rockwood st., Lynn, Mass.

NURSERYMAID-Young girl (15) would like position to care for baby or young child where faithful work would be appreciated. References. MRS. A. DANFORTH, 150 North st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID-Young girl desires position in home, address TERESA RICCI, 100 Woburn st., Woburn, Mass.

NURSERYMAID, age 14, colored, Protestant, wishes position to care for small children. Address MRS. R. A. JOHNSON, 25 North st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID-Young girl wants situation to care for young child. C. E. BURRILL, 17 Clarendon st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, residence Dorchester, 19, single, good reference, graduate Simmons College, 87, mention 9855. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, residence South Woburn, 17, single, good reference, good experience, \$6 week. Mention No. 9833. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

SALESWOMAN, clerk, etc., American, wants position; would do office work with stenographer; no canvassing or commission. Address MRS. L. M. MAXWELL, 46 Liberty st., Boston.

SALESWOMAN or office clerk, residence Boston, age 40, single, good experience and references. \$6-87; mention 9836. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

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STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, residence Boston; 17, single, knowledge of German and Jewish; good experience and references; 8887; mention 9844. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, residence Boston; 17, single, knowledge of French and Jewish; good references and education; 8887; mention 9844. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

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STENOGRAPHER, residence Cambridge; 19; single; good education and references; 8887; mention 9844. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TELEPHONE WRITING or office work, residence Dorchester; 19; 81-85. Mention 9887. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TRAVELING COMPANION or governess, well educated young lady wants position; speaks Italian (Tuscan), French and English; references. Address MISS ADA CHIAS, 181 Hull st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TRAVELING COMPANION-A young lady of character wishes position as traveling companion; references exchanged. MISS MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

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WATRESS, residence Greenfield Village, age 25, single; good experience; would like to go anywhere in N. E. salary depends; good references, education and penmanship; \$7-85. Mention No. 9887. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

WATRESS, residence Medford, 24, single, good experience, would like to go to summer resort; \$4-55 week; mention 9843. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

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WANTED-Office work for girls 13 to 16. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School Annex, 22 Dunstable st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

WOMAN wants work with dressmaker, milliner or in bakery. MISS A. W. LADD, Needham, Mass., Tel. 412-W.

YOUNG HIGH SCHOOL GIRL of refinement wishes position with good family to assist in care of child in summer months. Address MISS LAURA M. COOK, 50 Sherwood st., Roslindale, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR-Young man with public accounting experience, desires position with reliable corporation, good education and business experience, best references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

ARCHITECT with many years experience desires position. Address WILLIAM KASE STONE, 148 W. Eighty-second st., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER will write up set of books on part-time arrangements by the month or hour. N. J. KLOS, 181 Pearl st., New York.

BOY (15) wishes position in office where there is opportunity for advancement; 15 years old; high school; good references. SAMUEL COHEN, 236 W. 85th st., New York City.

BOY (17), energetic and obliging, wishes position on farm or gentleman's place; well recommended. F. SLAYNE, 114 E. 122nd st., New York City.

BOY (15) wants position in office for summer months. JEROME GOLDMAN, 312 W. 120th st., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR and chauffeur (22) wishes position, private or commercial; best references. GEORGE M. KREMER, 968 Stuyvesant st., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-Thoroughly reliable, careful, all mechanic, understanding all repairs, wishes position; best references. ROY AND E. FALLIS, 245 E. 58th st., New York City.

CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTOR wants employment. R. L. LANTY, 59 6th av., New York City.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires summer position; would travel as secretary or typewriter; references. ARTHUR COCHIN, 5895 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPETENT, MIDDLE-AGED MAN, with business ability, desires immediate employment; speaks French and German fluently; can furnish good references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

COUPLE (English), thoroughly experienced, want situations to do entire work in and around gentleman's home; best references. W. GEE, 231 West 25th st., New York City.

DAY WATCHMAN wants position; or would do other similar work. LEONARD BUCK, 132 West 120th st., New York City.

GENERAL AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT, desires position in either public or private capacity; can furnish best references. CHAS. B. STRONG, 68 Elm st., Summit, N. J.

HEAD GARDENER, life experience; under glass and all outside work; married; references. GEORGE A. SCHNAUFER, 321 E. 150th st., New York City.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT desires position on farm during July and August. Address RICHARD A. COLETTI, 88 Briggs av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

MAN, young (18), energetic and ambitious, with high school education, seeks employment in city. 88, JOHN WOLF, MILLER, 300 W. 12th st., New York City.

MANAGER-Young man (34), eight years practical experience as night clerk and watchman, desires position in a medium-sized hotel in country town. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT-Position wanted by young man, experienced in office work, thorough experience in office work, collections and credit investigations; energetic; references. W. OLIVER, 161 W. 140th st., New York City.

ORGANIZER AND SYSTEMATIZER-A dependable married man (38) seeks position with a wife, concerning his wife's position in charge of the order dept. of a large concern; best references. E. M. RUTHERFORD, 181 North 4th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTER, GENERAL WORKER-Young colored married man wishes a situation; reliable and strictly temperate; can furnish best references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

PRACICAL BUSINESS MAN, linguist, 32, conversant with South American customs and conditions, for summer months or representative to concern wishing to increase export trade. R. A. BELKNAP, 353 W. Fifty-seventh st., New York City.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, business, social or political, desires position; moderate terms; best references. NICHOLAS, 34 Grand st., White Plains, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE-Would manage this locality for a reliable concern; 11 years' experience; references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

SALESMAN, solicitor-Good specialty or special work; education; references; good appearance; salary and expenses; absolutely reliable; good references. G. C. HALL, 100 W. 12th st., New York City.

SALESMAN in shoe store or men's clothing department; thorough knowledge of both lines; or shipping clerk. WASHINGTON, 100 W. 12th st., New York City.

SEXTON-JANITOR-Church, city or country; understands steam heating; best references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

STEAMFITTER-Young man, six years experience, wishes to connect with reliable firm; references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant-Competent, excellent penman, good education and address; unquestionable references; salary \$10; anxious to work. EDWARD FAUER, 100 W. 12th st., New York City.

UNDERWRITER, thoroughly familiar with New York and suburbs, seeks position in fire and marine insurance; references. C. MILLER, 315 W. 94th st., New York City.

UPHOLSTERER wishes work; private families, hotels or institutions; very reasonable; references; city or country. CARL BRUCK, 71 W. 118th st., New York City.

WANTED-Position by an experienced oil man; 21 years with Waters Pierce Oil Co.; understands all other business; salary \$10. M. J. MELLSPAUGH, 216 W. 128th st., New York City.

YOUNG A. F. of M. Buist wishes to locate in some line of business; references. Write to J. R. KOOCKOGY, 100 W. 121st st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN desires position with steel, iron or metal product firm; family with finding markets, purchasing, systematizing and transportation; etc.; East, central or Southern location; references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 23, honest and efficient, wants to learn a good trade or do any light work in any line. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (20), college student, seeks summer employment; clerical work preferred; business experience; good references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (German), 20, wishes a steady position outside of home; good advancement; \$1000 bond. JOHN WOLFE, 440 E. 14th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN with practical experience in fruit farming details, desires position anywhere in eastern states. Address B. EMBESON, McLane, Pennsylvania.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires clerical or outside position; best references; willing to go anywhere. FRED J. HOWLAND, 234 E. 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG SWISS (20) wishes to get position in private service; able to speak English, French and German. F. SCHUMACHER, 419 W. 35th st., New York City.

YOUNG SWISS (20) wishes to get position in private service; able to speak English, French and German. F. SCHUMACHER, 419 W. 35th st., New York City.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CHAPERON wants position for the month of July with family, or young ladies; best references exchanged; East preferred; salary \$12 per day and expenses. MRS. W. E. RINARD, 314 Walcott st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLORADO WOMAN, neat, refined, wants position to travel as maid; best references. MRS. G. PRICE, 144 West 132nd st., New York City.

COMPANION or amanuensis to lady; position wanted by a middle-aged woman; good reader and correspondent; good house and light work chief consideration. MISS JULIA S. GIST, 244 Nicholas st., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOK (colored), first-class; will also do general housework in New York City; clean, capable, respectable and pleasant. MARY RUSSELL, 327 Riverside av., New York City.

COUPLE (English), thoroughly experienced, want situations to do entire work in and around gentleman's home; best references. W. GEE, 231 West 25th st., New York City.

DAY WORK wanted by Swedish woman. MRS. ANDERSON, 1245 Amsterdam av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESIGNER, dresses and waists, wants to connect with good house in New York City. Address SARAH L. CAMERON, 400 W. 118th st., New York City.

DRAWER, cutter and fitter, thoroughly experienced, wants position in small establishment; or would work by the day; best references. CLAUDE A. FORTON, 200 Clifton pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK wanted; by a woman; references. ANNA L. EOLIN, 455 Jefferson av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS or companion; young lady from Europe; good family; accomplished; speaks English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, etc. H. HART, 42 W. 121st st., New York City.

GOVERNESS or companion-English gentleman (allan university training, perfect knowledge of the language), desires position for summer. MISS A. OADES, 164 Union st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Cheerful, bright woman, would like position in New York City; where honest care would be appreciated; city or country; no washing. MRS. B. KENNEDY, 100 W. 12th st., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, any position; references. LILLIAN KENNEDY, 100 W. 12th st., New York City.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants work in home, laundry, etc. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, attendant, caretaker, companion; any position of trust wanted in Chicago or suburbs by American girl; references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER-Lady wishes to take full charge of children requiring a mother's care, and household management; references. Address MRS. J. C. HILL, 24 South st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

MAID-Experienced colored maid

News of the Industries, Railroads, Commerce and Finance

W. H. McELWAIN COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT FAVORABLE

Rapid Strides in Gross Sales Have Been Made in Recent Years and New High Record Is Shown in Statement—Absorption of Wholesale Houses

Annual report of the W. H. McElwain Company for the year ended May 31, 1913, shows that the total volume of sales for the fiscal year was \$20,631,070, an increase of \$3,542,054 over the fiscal year 1912, when an increase of \$3,465,781 was recorded. This year's growth is \$76,273 greater than that of last year, which was the banner year for gross sales.

The rapid strides in gross sales by the company can be seen by the following table, which gives the yearly sales for the last nineteen years:

| Year | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|-------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sales | \$7,577,000 | \$10,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$14,000,000 | \$16,000,000 | \$18,000,000 | \$19,000,000 | \$20,000,000 | \$20,631,070 |

The sales of shoes by the company's manufacturing department show an increase over the preceding year's sales of \$1,768,105, and is the largest in the company's history. The unusual increase in total sales during the past two years is due to the absorption by this company of three large shoe wholesale houses in which the company had previously owned a majority of stock. The sales of these houses are included since the respective dates of their absorption into this company.

The following summary comprises the net earnings of the corporation for the year May 31, 1913:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Net earnings for year ending May 31, 1913 | \$227,160 |
| Bonuses to managers (no officers included) | 769,116 |
| Special appropriations to plant account | 40,557 |
| Div. 1st of stock 6% | 149,250 |
| Div. 2d of stock 7% | 148,187 |
| Div. 3d of stock 15% | 232,500 |
| Undivided surplus, May 31, 1913 | 301,000 |

The balance sheet as of May 31, 1913, compares as follows:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Cash | \$309,629 | \$338,360 |
| Receivables | 2,844,323 | 2,518,179 |
| Merchandise | 5,325,582 | 5,402,901 |
| Securities | 409,891 | 683,150 |
| Plant account | 1,787,680 | 1,648,563 |
| Total | 13,677,105 | 12,593,153 |
| Debt | 3,836,505 | 2,980,104 |
| First preferred stock | 4,000,000 | 2,450,000 |
| Second preferred stock | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Common stock | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Surplus | 301,000 | 227,160 |
| Total | 13,677,105 | 12,593,153 |

Note—The company's balance sheet above includes the assets and liabilities of its manufacturing and supply departments, also the assets and liabilities of the distributing houses of Clark-Hutchinson Company, Boston; Clark-Hutchinson Company, New York; Winch Brothers Company, Boston, all of which were absorbed by this company Feb. 1, 1912, and of Morse & Rogers, New York, which was absorbed by this company March 1, 1913.

President J. Franklin McElwain in his remarks to stockholders says in part: The working capital does not include the securities owned by the company, although such securities are represented largely by quick assets. The net quick assets of the corporation, after deducting \$34,450 to cover dividends at 6 per cent per annum accrued for the month of May, 1913, on first and second preferred stock, amount to \$3,869,058.

The net quick assets of the company per share of first preferred stock outstanding amounted on May 31, 1913, to \$120.02, or materially in excess of the requirements of the bylaws of the company. The net tangible assets of the company amounted on May 31, 1913, to \$187.25 per share of first preferred stock outstanding.

The working capital requirements of the company are large, first, because the company pursues the policy of manufacturing in its own factories the supplies entering into the construction of its shoes—the supply factories of the company must carry substantial stocks of merchandise, notably the tanning and leather cutting departments; second, because the company is acquiring its own wholesale distributing houses which carry large blocks of merchandise in order to render quick and efficient service to their customers, and third, because of the normal growth of the company's business from year to year. The extension of the company's operations back toward the raw material and forward toward the consumer are essential to efficient production and economic distribution.

The company has no bonded indebtedness. The receivables are taken at their actual cash value, after deducting all items, the collection of which is in doubt. This item contains no claim against any officer or employee of the company, except cash advanced to salesmen for traveling expenses.

The merchandise is all active and usable, and is taken at net cost or less. This account is increased by purchases of raw material for new season's operations, for which corresponding debts appear among the liabilities of the company. The current liabilities show an increase over last year for the reasons indicated elsewhere in this report. The company owns securities in other corporations which are of very great value and are represented largely by quick assets, but which are not, however, included in the quick assets shown in the above balance sheet. These securities cost as follows:

Securities in corporations distributing this company's products, \$202,400; securities in corporations manufacturing and transporting this company's supplies, \$259,950; securities in corporations owning factories leased by this company, \$79,400; total cost \$538,750. They are carried at conservative book value of \$493,140.

This account represents the land, buildings, machinery, equipment, tools, etc., of the company. They are all free from mortgage or other lien. This account was appraised in February, 1911, at the time of incorporation by Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Company of Boston, acting in behalf of Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Company. The company has expended during the past fiscal year and charged to plant account, \$1,179,883. The present book value of the plant account at May 31, 1913, is \$2,787,601. Its present actual replacement value on the basis of a similar appraisal would be \$3,302,528.

The company's plants are all maintained at maximum efficiency. Liberal expenditures have been made during the past year, as in previous years, for repairs and renewals, amounting to \$193,436. Such expenditures are charged to operating expenses, and have been included in the cost of production. A comparison of appropriations for this purpose for the last three years follows:

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 1911 | \$99,463 |
| 1912 | \$103,436 |
| 1913 | 140,720 |

In addition to the above, the company has made special appropriations from net earnings as extraordinary depreciation for the past year of \$40,557, making a total of \$189,985 so appropriated during the past three years.

During the year the company has completed the erection of factories in Manchester, N. H., and Claremont, N. H., which were in course of construction at the time of its previous annual report. The company purchased in November, 1912, upon advantageous terms, a large tannery property at Manchester, N. H., immediately adjoining the company's other properties. Here the company will begin, during the coming year, the tanning of a portion of its upper leather, following the policy initiated some three years ago in the tanning of a portion of its sole leather. The new property comprises some nine acres of land, reservoir and 17 buildings.

The company has continued its policy of close cooperation with its channels of wholesale distribution, in order to guarantee an uninterrupted outlet for its products on a correct economic basis. In pursuance of this policy it has, during the past year, acquired all the capital stock it had not previously owned of Morse & Rogers, a corporation capitalized at \$1,000,000, and conducting the largest wholesale shoe business in the East. On March 1, 1913, this corporation was absorbed by W. H. McElwain Company, and its business is now conducted by this company. The balance sheet and other information contained in this report, therefore, includes its assets, liabilities, etc.

The company has also acquired a majority of the capital stock of the Fenton-Bard Shoe Company, large wholesale distributors of shoes of Columbus, O.

Upon the application of the company the 25,000 shares of first preferred stock, issued January, 1913, were listed upon the Boston stock exchange. The record owners of first and second preferred stock of the company now number 1493 and their average holdings are 46 shares each. The company anticipates a satisfactory volume of business during the coming year. Its recent purchases of raw material for use during the coming season assure a satisfactory profit.

The board takes pleasure in acknowledging the loyalty and efficiency of the officers and employees of the corporation. The stockholders of the W. H. McElwain Company have voted to reduce the capital stock of the company from \$8,950,000 to \$8,890,000 by the cancellation of 600 shares of first preferred stock at a par value of \$100, as authorized by the by-laws, which state that the company shall expend in the purchase of first preferred stock a sum equal to at least 10 per cent of the year's net dividends, after the dividends have been paid on the first preferred stock. The price paid for retirement is \$115 a share. The retiring directors, the treasurer and clerk were re-elected.

WESTMORELAND COAL
PHILADELPHIA—Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company, at a special meeting, approved the increase in the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and also ratified the proposition to issue \$1,000,000 seven-year 5 per cent collateral notes. Arrangements have been made for placing the notes, and there will be no outside offering. The vote of the stockholders was 73,770 shares out of a total of 100,000.

CANADIAN COMMERCE
OTTAWA—Canada's imports and exports for May aggregated \$91,722,316, a gain of \$2,000,000 over May, 1912. Exports of agricultural products fell off. Imports increased \$3,000,000.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
OTTAWA—The government will double-track the Intercolonial railway from Moncton, N. B., to Halifax to accommodate increasing traffic.

COURSE OF THE GRAIN MARKET AND HARVESTS

Crop Scare Has Vanished After Sending Prices Upward and Sagging Tendency Follows—Only Normal Deterioration

RANGE OF QUOTATIONS

The crop scare has disappeared. How many more will have to be weathered before the crops get through to harvest remains to be seen.

General rains in the Northwest as well as in corn and oats states of the central West relieved the tension and took some of the edge off the grain market. Within the last week or 10 days, however, grain prices have risen to new high levels for the year. A sagging tendency is again in evidence.

Although it is true that had drought and high temperatures been prolonged serious damage might have been done, reports do not indicate that there has been more than normal deterioration. The damage reports were utilized to the fullest extent by the bull contingent to pull the market out of the rut into which it had fallen and give it a substantial uplift. The attempt to inaugurate a bull campaign on the showing of winter wheat met with little success. The crop is made and harvesting is in progress. It promises a record yield.

There is a pretty wide divergence between prices of wheat and corn now and a year ago. Roughly speaking wheat is 10 per cent to 15 per cent cheaper than at this time in 1912; corn also is about 15 per cent lower. As a result of the recent sensational rise in oats resulting from actual damage and an indicated crop some 314,337,000 bushels less than the final of 1912, the difference in oats prices is not so wide.

The following table makes comparison of current grain prices with those of a year ago, giving the highs for the 1913 year to date, all of which have recently been made, and the high and low prices for the 1912 year on the Chicago board.

| Grain | Year | 1913 | 1912 |
|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat | June 25 | High 1.15 | High 1.15 |
| July | 1904 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1904 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1904 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1905 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1906 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1907 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1908 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1909 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1910 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1911 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1912 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Jan | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Feb | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Mar | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Apr | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| May | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| June | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| July | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Aug | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Sept | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Oct | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Nov | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |
| Dec | 1913 | 1.07 | 1.07 |

FINANCIAL NOTES

On Sunday last, Brooklyn Rapid Transit did largest business in its history, taking in 1,800,000 nickels, or 100,000 more than ever before collected in one day.

German steel syndicate has reduced prices of steel materials by \$1.25 a ton, the first reduction from the recent high prices. Several rolling mills have begun operating on reduced working hours.

Paris bankers are holding their funds in anticipation of peace in the Balkans, which will automatically conclude some loans whose terms have already been agreed upon. The minister of finance has officially intimated that no funds must be furnished any of the recent belligerents until peace is an assured fact.

Prince Poniatowski, after a two-weeks' investigation of 'Frisko' affairs on behalf of foreign bondholders, says: "Under proper readjustment holders of Frisko general lien \$15 will suffer no loss. The various allied lines of the system will be better off when operated under individual management." Matter of raising funds for the road will come up in September or October.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK PROPOSES STOCK INCREASE

Stockholders of the Mutual National Bank will meet July 23 to consider the proposed increase in its capital stock, which has been \$200,000 since the bank opened, Dec. 2, 1909. During this period of a little more than 3 1/2 years, the Mutual has increased its deposits from \$150,000 to a present average of around \$1,500,000, or six times over. Depositors now number nearly a thousand.

Three hundred thousand dollars new stock is expected to issue, which should probably sell for at least \$125 per share. In this event the Mutual National Bank's capital would become \$500,000, and it would have a surplus account of some \$73,000. The development most advantageous from the proposed action would be not only the new affiliations it would bring to the bank, but the fact that its loan capacity to individual borrowers would be raised from \$20,000 to \$30,000 and its loaning field thereby notably expanded.

Pending the stock increase, directors have postponed action on the bank's dividend which, since January, 1912, has been on a 4 per cent per annum basis.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC TO EUROPE
MONTREAL—Every outbound passenger liner from this port carries a full list of passengers for Europe. Last week three Allan liners from Montreal carried 1700.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 26.)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Gaul; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—J. K. Orr of J. K. Orr Shoe Co., four.
Baltimore, Md.—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; 82 Lincoln st.
Birmingham, Ala.—D. A. Rich.
Charlotte, N. C.—B. P. McLeod of Drake Tools & Green Shoe Co.; Essex.
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; 181 Essex st., room 305.
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhl of H. C. Dovenmuhl & Son; Conley Plaza.
Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy & L. Netter of Chas. Meis Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Gloucester.
Cincinnati, O.—H. Littleton; Thorn.
Dubuque, Wm. H. Landis of Landis Allen Shoe Co.;
El Paso, Tex.—H. Krupp and V. Caruso; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—T. C. and R. F. Ellett of Ellett Kendall Shoe Co.; seashore.
Kokuk, Ia.—H. W. Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros.; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—A. Rice; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold & I. E. Dooly of Arnold Heneager Doyle & Co.; Brun.
Los Angeles—William Sauder of Golden State Shoe Co.; Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—Edwin Murray of Murray Dibley Shoe Co.; Brunswick.
Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman of Lantky Greubert & Co.; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—Fred Koch of Standard Shoe Co.; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—H. Printz; U. S.
Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Petersburg, Va.—C. B. Nunnally; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Brothers.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harvey Childs, Jr. of H. Childs & Co.; 80 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Coleman of Lantky Greubert & Co.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—L. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros.; Conley Plaza.
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln st.
Trenton, N. J.—Edwin Peters of Peters Shoe Co.; Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.—Geo. E. Lane of Geo. F. Dimey Shoe Co.; U. S.
Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Edwin Peters of Peters Shoe Co.; Adams.

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NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—New York operators continued yesterday to hold their spot stocks of turpentine firmly at 39 cents ex-yard, in view of the recent material reduction in supplies here which has followed an increasing absorption of current arrivals of new crop spirits from the primary centers. A majority of paint makers and other large consumers, however, were less inclined to buy than hitherto as they were of the opinion that lower prices will have to be quoted within the near future if receipts continue at the present rate.

Rosin—Only a moderate demand is now noted for either the low or the medium grades, and there is little inquiry for the pale descriptions. Some secer price shading is still being indulged in by local operators, despite a continued stiffening of the Savannah market, but not yet been reduced openly. The New York Commercial quotes:
Common \$46.40; Gen. Sam. E \$42.00, graded B \$40.40, D \$44.00, E \$45.00, F \$47.00, H \$47.50, I \$48.00, K \$52.00, M \$58.00, N \$64.00, W \$7.00.
Tar and Pitch—Kiln-burned tar is still in active demand at \$5.50 and there is also a moderate request for retort tar at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Pitch is likewise in steadily improving inquiry at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, \$5.50; spirits machine, 34 1/2. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$3; virgin, \$3.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 28s. 6d. Rosin, common, quiet at 11s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s. 9d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 17s.

Leading Events of Athletic World

TOUCHARD WINS FROM H. WARD IN ORANGE TENNIS

Younger Player Reaches Semi-Final—Playing Fourth Round Matches Today in Middle States Championship Meeting

WOMEN'S MATCHES ON

ORANGE, N. J.—Gustave F. Touchard reached the semi-final round Wednesday in the lawn tennis tournament for the men's singles championship of the middle states by defeating Holcombe Ward, the former internationalist, in the third round by two sets to one. The scores were 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.

The first round of the women's singles was completed. Miss Edith Roth, Longwood champion, climbed to the semi-final round. She defeated Mrs. Curtis in the first bracket in straight love sets and Miss Suzanne Henry in the second round, 6-0, 6-3. Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas also reached the semi-final round. Miss Dorothy March defaulted to her in the first round and she won in the second from Miss Margaret Seymour, 6-4, 6-2.

Middle states championship, men's singles, third round—W. P. Burden defeated R. R. Boorman, 6-0, 6-2; W. S. McKim defeated M. Ogden, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0; Walter Merrill Hall defeated G. A. Dionne, 6-2, 6-3; W. M. Washburn defeated R. P. Bennett, 6-3, 6-1. Fourth round—Gustave F. Touchard defeated Holcombe Ward, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2. Men's doubles, preliminary round—F. K. Kilde and St. Hunk defeated Lindsay Dunham and H. Throckmorton, 6-4, 9-7; Gustave F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn defeated Walter Merrill Hall and G. A. Dionne, 6-3, 6-2; Frothingham and MacMillan defeated Scherer and Sherrer by default; McCabe and Giffin defeated Grossbeck and Pfeiffer, 6-4, 8-6. Women's singles, preliminary round—Mrs. Gustave F. Touchard defeated Miss Lois Scherer, 6-2, 6-4; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Mrs. M. Deane, 6-4, 6-3; Miss Suzanne Henry defeated Miss Dorothy Seymour, 6-2, 6-1; Miss Edith Roth defeated Mrs. Curtis, 6-0, 6-3; Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas defeated Miss Sadie Robinson by default; Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas defeated Miss Edith Roth, 6-0, 6-3; Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas defeated Miss Sadie Robinson by default; Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas defeated Miss Edith Roth, 6-0, 6-3; Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas defeated Miss Sadie Robinson by default.

GERMANS IN FINE FORM

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—The preliminary round of the Davis cup competition between France and Germany took place at Wiesbaden. Germany was represented by C. Bergmann, F. W. Rahe, O. Kreuzer, and H. Kleinschroth; and France by Max Deugis, A. H. Gobert, M. Germot and M. Canet. The following was the result of the matches:

SINGLES
Kreuzer, Germany, beat Gobert, France, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.
Rahe, Germany, lost to Deugis, France, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2, 6-8, 5-7.
Rahe, Germany, beat Gobert, France, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.
Kleinschroth, Germany, vs. Deugis, France: Deugis's service, Germany having won the tie.

DOUBLES
H. Kleinschroth and F. W. Rahe, Germany, beat M. Deugis and Germot, 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 9-7.
The Frenchmen, especially Gobert, did not play up to their best form, and they found the Germans quite at their best. Kreuzer, a left-handed player who beat Gobert, is capable of defeating the best of opponents, though he is a trifle uncertain. Rahe and Deugis had a splendid struggle which lasted over two hours and a half, the fifth and last being only decided when the score stood at 7-5 in favor of the Frenchman, whose vigorous service gave him the match, though Rahe had been generally expected to win. The doubles produced very fine play. The Frenchman after losing the first two sets made a splendid rally and won the third set, while 16 games were played in the fourth before a definite conclusion was reached.

The final result of four matches to one, in favor of Germany, seems a trifle flattering, but there can be no doubt that during the competition the players of that country gave a better exhibition of the game than did the Frenchmen.

Man Faces Burgwin

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wylie C. Grant meets E. R. Hastings, Jr., and A. H. Man, Jr., plays C. G. Burgwin today in the semi-final round of the singles in the tennis tournament for the championship of New England on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club.

Burgwin furnished the surprise of the day Wednesday, his defeat of R. H. Cole being entirely unexpected. He excelled at the net and kept Cole playing in the back court.

In the doubles, F. H. Harris, the titleholder, and R. M. Currier defeated Burgwin and Edsall.

McLoughlin Wins Again

LONDON—The victory of Maurice E. McLoughlin over T. M. Mavrogordato in the English tennis championship at Wimbledon yesterday was fully expected. Mavrogordato was, however, defeated more easily than his supporters were prepared for.

He was playing in anything but his best form and was apparently overwhelmed and entirely put off his game by the tremendous hard hitting of his opponent. McLoughlin, from the start, played with the ease of a man assured of victory and his success was thoroughly deserved.

BOSTON CHAMPIONS UNFURL WORLD PENNANT, THEN DROP BACK INTO SECOND DIVISION

The Boston Americans raised their world's baseball championship pennant at Fenway park Wednesday, then lost to Chance's New York team, tailenders of the league. At the same time the Chicago Americans were defeating St. Louis and forcing the Boston team back into the second division. Philadelphia Athletics knocked Johnson of Washington from the box, further increasing their lead at the head of this league.

In the National league New York split a double header with Boston. Philadelphia batted out a victory over Brooklyn and Chicago lost to Cincinnati.

Standings and Scores in Several Leagues:

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Won | Lost | P. C. | 1912 |
| Philadelphia | 44 | 15 | .746 |
| Cleveland | 40 | 20 | .692 |
| Washington | 34 | 26 | .568 |
| Chicago | 35 | 31 | .530 |
| Boston | 29 | 37 | .438 |
| Detroit | 27 | 40 | .403 |
| St. Louis | 25 | 44 | .362 |
| New York | 18 | 42 | .300 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
New York 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 14, Washington 2.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston, two games.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NEW YORK BEATS BOSTON 5-2

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1-5 3 3
Boston.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0-2 8 3
Batteries: Ford and Sweney; Wood and Nunamaker. Umpires, Dinneen and Hart. Time, 1h. 57m.

SCOTT PITCHES FINE GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 10 2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 7 0
Batteries: Scott and Schalk; Allison, Stone and Agnew. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 1h. 50m.

JOHNSON IS HIT HARD

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 4 0 0 4 3 3-14 20 0
Washington.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-2 5 2
Batteries: Bush, Bender and Lapp, Schanz; Johnson, Gallia and Allison. Umpires, McGraw and Connelly. Time, 2h. 5m.

DETROIT 4, CLEVELAND 2

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 1
Batteries: Dubuc, Lake and Stange; Evans, Blundell and O'Neill. Umpires, Cullen and Egan. Time, 1h. 55m.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

| Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-------------|------|-------|
| Lawrence | 31 | .565 |
| Lowell | 29 | .545 |
| Worcester | 24 | .500 |
| Portland | 25 | .480 |
| Lynn | 23 | .450 |
| Brookline | 20 | .405 |
| Fall River | 17 | .365 |
| New Bedford | 15 | .335 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Lawrence 7, Fall River 5.
Lowell 5, New Bedford 2.
Worcester 5, Portland 4.
Worcester 6, Portland 4.
Brookline 1, Lynn 0.

GAMES TODAY

Lawrence at Fall River.
Lowell at New Bedford.
Worcester at Lynn.
Portland at Brookline.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-------------|------|-------|
| Newark | 43 | .522 |
| Rochester | 39 | .528 |
| Buffalo | 36 | .511 |
| Providence | 31 | .484 |
| Baltimore | 31 | .477 |
| Spring City | 28 | .443 |
| Montreal | 26 | .425 |
| Toronto | 23 | .411 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Providence 7, Toronto 1.
Rochester 3, Jersey City 2.
Newark 1, Montreal 0.
Baltimore 1, Buffalo 0.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 1.

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

WESTERN LEAGUE

| Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------------------|------|-------|
| Denver 6, Omaha 1. | | |
| St. Paul 8, Wichita 3. | | |
| Topeka 8, St. Joseph 6. | | |
| Lincoln 8, Sioux City 5. | | |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| St. Paul 6, Kansas City 3. | | |
| Columbus 9, Louisville 1. | | |
| Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 1. | | |
| Indianapolis 8, Toledo 6. | | |

CAMBRIDGE IS VICTORIOUS AT LAWN TENNIS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At Fenner's, Cambridge, Cambridge University won a very easy victory over the Oxford lawn tennis team of 15 matches to 3. The Light Blues were individually, and as a whole, well above the average of the last few years, and in Hope Crisp, their captain, they possess one of the best university players they have had since the days of A. F. Wilding. Each university was represented by three pairs for the doubles, and by three players for the singles. Several colonial and foreign players represented their university, as will be seen by the following list.

In the singles the Cambridge team was as follows:

H. Crisp (Barnet and St. Catherine's).
H. C. Ellingham (Charterhouse and Caius).
C. N. Thompson (Grahamstown, South Africa, and St. John's).
Oxford team:
L. S. Lee (Wellington and Merton).
F. Herring (Melbourne, Australia, and New College).
W. J. Pearce (Toronto, Canada, and New College).

All the players met each other and the only two matches won by Oxford were: Lee and Herring beat Thompson.

In the doubles the Cambridge team was as follows:

H. Crisp and J. S. de Murguio, private and King's; H. C. Ellingham and C. N. Thompson; H. C. Webb, London and Christ Church; and H. C. Guggenheim, Yale, U. S. A., and Pembroke.

Oxford team—L. S. Lee and W. H. M. Atkin, Norwich and Merton; C. J. Campbell, Shrewsbury and St. John's; and A. L. Hosie, Ramsgate and Magdalen; L. S. Hunter, Kelvinside, N. B., and New College; and E. F. Herring.

The only match which the Dark Blues gained was that in which Hunter and Herring beat Webb and Guggenheim.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Cincinnati hit three Chicago pitchers for 13 hits, good for a total of 19 bases.

The White Sox slipped into the first division, passing Boston when they beat St. Louis.

Pittsburgh collected a few spare runs against St. Louis by driving in eight in the extra inning after the game had been tied in the ninth.

In the meantime, the Giants could only break even with the Boston Nationals in a double header and dropped a half game further behind.

Baker and Milan drew home runs out of the meek during which the Athletics made 18 hits against Washington. A double, three singles and a home run drove Walter Johnson from the box in the third.

Philadelphia continues to hit out victories just so long as the pitchers hold opponents to anything like a reasonable score. Brooklyn scored eight runs in the first three innings, but the Philadelphia batsmen won a victory. Cravath made three singles and a double, Luderus a home run, and so on.

The Red Sox raised their world's championship pennant which most everybody had forgotten they had won, and then lost to the tail-end Highlanders. New York was out-hit eight hits to four, but Wood was wild, giving five bases on balls and hitting batters. Boston made four errors.

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THIS STRONG TENNIS TEAM FROM PITTSBURGH UNIVERSITY WILL BE ALMOST INTACT NEXT YEAR



University of Pittsburgh tennis team—standing, left to right, W. G. Flood, Manager-elect Herbert G. Lytle. Sitting, Manager A. P. Wright, Capt. W. S. McElroy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Although the University of Pittsburgh varsity tennis team did not come up to expectations on its first eastern trip, due to lack of practice, the season was wound up in splendid fashion by victories over the University of Michigan, Pennsylvania State College and Washington & Jefferson College. On the eastern trip, matches were lost in succession to Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania. Captain McElroy, who is rated among the leading college tennis players in the country, and who won from Mace, the Princeton expert, in the national clay court championships in Pittsburgh last summer, was off form in these matches, and this seemed to effect the entire team.

University of Michigan was easy for Pittsburgh's stars here, and won but one match in the contest. Pennsylvania State and W. & J., Pittsburgh's local rivals, were both shut out, 6-0, these victories carrying with them the western Pennsylvania collegiate title.

With the exception of Manager A. P. Wright, who graduated this year, the varsity will be intact in 1914. Captain McElroy has been re-elected to the leadership, and Herbert G. Lytle, '15, is manager. A schedule equally as good as that of this year will be arranged. The university will also be represented in the annual intercollegiate tournament.

BOSTON CREWS VICTORIOUS

WORCESTER—Boston schoolboy oarsmen swept Lake Quinsigamond Wednesday afternoon, the first and second intercollegiate eight decisively defeating the Worcester high school crews. There were two and one half lengths of open water between the first eights as Coach Manning's crew crossed the finish mark at the end of the one and one half mile row, while the open water between the winner and loser in the second crew event was even greater, the Boston eight winning by seven lengths.

Miller Pontius, Circleville, Ohio, was elected captain of the 1914 Michigan baseball team after the game, and the Pennsylvania team, which disbanded here, elected George A. Coleman. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pennsylvania.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 4 2
Michigan.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 3
Batteries: Inay and Gordon; Slack and Webster. Umpire, Chamberlain. Time, 1h. 55m.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Waco 11, San Antonio 0.
Galveston 5, Ft. Worth 1.
Austin 10, Houston 1.
Dallas 3, Beaumont 2.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE
Selma 5, Pensacola 1.
Pensacola 5, Selma 1.
Jackson 6, Clarkdale 6.
Jackson 6, Clarkdale 6.
Columbus 5, Meridian 2.
Meridian 5, Columbus 2.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Norfolk 7, Petersburg 3.
Portsmouth 3, Newport News 2.
Newport News 4, Portsmouth 2.
Richmond 4, Roanoke 0.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Wilmington 5, York 2.
Allentown 6, Trenton 1.
Atlantic City 0, Harrisburg 0 (called).

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE
Middletown 3, Poughkeepsie 4.
Long Branch 6, Newburgh 4.
Danbury 5, Kingston 1.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Utica 1, Elmira 0.
Scranton 9, Troy 7.

CHANGE POUGHKEEPSIE PROGRAM
NEW YORK—Poughkeepsie will never again see a race between four-oared coxswainless crews. A two mile race for junior varsity eights will supplant the event on future programs of the regatta. This action was announced today by the race stewards. The four-oared race has been rowed annually since 1899, but of recent years has lost favor.

THE HOME FORUM

TEA PARTY HOUSE, DANVERS, MASS.



INTEREST is manifest in Danvers, Mass., over the historic Page house in the square. This house was built near the middle of the eighteenth century by Jeremiah Page, a patriot and colonel in revolutionary times. Unless the heirs of Miss A. L. Page arrange to occupy the house, it is to be destroyed according to the provisions of the will of Miss Page's mother who did not wish the house to fall into unappreciative hands. In hope of preserving it the Danvers Historical Society has started a movement to secure the property as a society headquarters.

This house was the subject of Lucy Larcom's poem "A Gambrel Roof," which depicted Mrs. Page serving tea on the roof after her husband, Colonel Page, had forbidden her to "serve tea in the house." This followed upon the famous tea tax levied by the British government on the colonies, which resulted in the Boston tea party. The old house is furnished with much of the historic furniture of the colonial period. In the front room on the left, Gen. Thomas Gage, for a time governor, had a private office, while he occupied the "Lindens," another Danvers estate, as headquarters during the revolution.

Two Literatures

There is, first, the literature of knowledge; and, second, the literature of power. The function of the first is to teach; the function of the second is to move. The first is a rudder, the second an oar or a sail. The first speaks to the mere discursive understanding; the second speaks ultimately, it may happen, to the higher understanding or reason, but always through affections of pleasure and sympathy.—Thomas De Quincy.

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the invention of horizontal bellows. Very crude devices indeed were the bellows which before had supplied the wind to the organ. Their prototype was the blacksmith's bellows. But now, a reservoir formed the upper part of the bellows, which the lower half furnished with compressed air, and it was this compressed air from the reservoir that fed the pipes, establishing pitch and continuity of tone, lacking before.

Odd Trades in Philadelphia

Some one writing to the Bellman says that a study of the advertisements in the papers and of the classified business notices in the city directory show that in Philadelphia there are a number of odd trades or callings which apparently support a number of people. Some of these are familiar in most cities.

Philadelphia has public chaplains for hire, ladies who will do your shopping for you, and social advisers who stand ready to arrange and put through any function from a four-plate luncheon to the most solemn formal reception. Housekeepers may procure here peripatetic brass and silver polishers, who come round once every so often and do things on the spot and quite as they should be done. If you're a bachelor you may hire a valet one day in each seven, or there is an itinerant housekeeper who'll call at regular intervals to mend you up and give the rooms a feminine dusting "without disturbing papers, and the like."

New Road to Fame

"When I was a boy," said a New York man, "if a youngster's parents saw him drawing parallelograms and hexagons and triangles, they would exclaim: 'Aha, we'll make a mathematician of him!'"

"But nowadays, when a lad's parents find him making tetrahedrons and polygons, they say: 'Our son will win immortal fame as an artist!'"—Detroit Free Press.

Cannon's Mouth Stopped

There is significance in a recent picture of Annapolis cadets grouped on a battleship. In the midst of the ranks of white-clad young figures two guns protrude, yet with no sinister menace. On closer survey one sees no gaping mouth ready to pour forth destruction and hate. Each mouth on the contrary is sealed. For those who understand that it is the daystar of eternal light, whose coming shall stop the mouths of guns today as it stopped the mouths of lions for the faithful of old, this sealing of the cannon has happy meaning. For the symbol on each seal in the cannon's mouth is a star.—Mary Stanhope.

We Have Lost Lady Spring

We have lost the lady spring.
She hath wandered from our fold;
All her soft and violet wing,
All her morns and noons of gold.
In her place a rather one strays
Through our valleys and our meads;
She hath tamed the burning days
As a horseman tames his steeds.
In her path the poppy flows.
O'er her head the shadows flee;
Up to the world with silver brows
Of the rhythmic argosy
Of the coming times of men
In the green coverts of the years
Lift and loom and drift again—
We have lost the lady tears,
We have lost the lady smiles,
But her sister summer wings
O'er the sweet Arcadian miles,
With a lip as red as spring's.
—Baltimore Sun.

Stock Broker Is Obliging

Very carefully indeed does the reputable brokerage house attend to the investment of its clients' money. Walk into the office and order the purchase or sale of some particular stock, says Harper's Weekly, and the transaction will be put through, probably, without question or comment. State, on the other hand, that you have a certain sum of money to invest and that you want advice as to how to invest it, and in the majority of cases, even where the total involved is small, no amount of trouble is too great for the house to take. That is its business, to sell service. If the service you want is simply the execution of an order in some particular stock, the broker will sell you that. If the service you want involves advice and investigation of the securities proposed, the broker will sell you that—and at no higher charge than if you merely asked him to execute an order on the exchange.

Guide in All Things

The trivial things of life are to be guided and shaped by reference to the highest of all things, the example of Jesus Christ.—Alexander MacLaren.

STILL A NEW VIEW OF THE NEW WOMAN

IN an amusing symposium of writers of the hour which some one has either fancied or really strung together from actual talk for the New York Post the question of the new woman and the modern heroine is set forth with refreshing skepticism. There is lurking in the scribe's thought the suspicion that even in her present development of new and interesting traits woman may still be playing her age-old role of doing what men decree: that is, she may be acting not for her own sake nor of her own initiative, but because in a society controlled by men she has no choice. When in society as evolved by the men, woman has to follow her tasks out of the home into factory and shop, she is doing what masculine-made machinery forces her to do, or so this amusing pen woman avers.

This is of course a new point of view, and interest is increased by the way in which the three men interviewed edged away from the question. Evidently they cannot see it at all as the astute newspaper woman puts it, or if they do, they will not admit it. For them women are no longer puppets, but are playing their own part in the game of human development and they applaud frankly. One of them says that he likes to make his heroines economically independent for he believes that women should have their own incomes and not look to husband or father for their weekly or monthly dole of an "allowance." For all three of these writers the "clinging vine" woman who could not stir a foot without a man's protection

Dr. Johnson's Music Definitions

Sonata is defined by Dr. Johnson as "a tune," just this, and nothing more, says the Musician. He does not include the word "canon," at any rate not as a musical term, but he is generous in the space he gives to figure:

"Fugue, some point consisting of four, five or six or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth or sixth part, if the composition consists of so many, repeating the same or such like notes so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow."—Harris.

(The identity of Harris, who is quoted by Dr. Johnson, cannot be learned.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Sparrows at the Hotel

A very appropriate place was lately chosen by some New York sparrows in which to build a nest. This was in the tall palms that grow in the middle of the lobby or entrance hall of one of the big hotels. During the warm weather the windows were open all day and thus the sparrows had a chance to enter, and discover their El Dorado, in security, as they no doubt thought, from wandering cats and urchins. So flight by flight the hair and fluff and string and whatnot for the nest was brought into the big guest house, for the tiny feathered patrons of the big place were more industrious than the other guests. All they asked was a nook of their own. They would attend to making the bed themselves and would supply their own food and drink as well. But the hotel gardener found the nest and had to take it away because the people of the hotel might not like to see Papa Sparrow presently flying across the hall with a nice fat worm in his bill.

THE WAY OUT OF BONDAGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEAUTIFUL among passages of Scripture, both because of its universal application and its apt imagery, is that which refers to the Messiah whose advent is "to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house." Literally interpreted, this statement of the prophet Isaiah may be applied to those whom the human laws of bondage have condemned and placed in bondage lest their evil deeds be repeated, and foretells those who are unfortunate shall through the holy influence of Christ regain their rightful places in the affairs of men. In its larger sense, however, the prophecy refers to all mortals who are without exception in bondage to systems of material laws whereby they are deprived of privileges and powers which man has every natural right to enjoy.

There are doubtless few individuals who have not at one time or another felt the burden of this general bondage to materiality and earnestly desired to find the Christ-way, which the prophet declared should break all the fetters of evil and limitation. Human desire and endeavor have not, however, compassed the hoped-for deliverance in any marked or permanent degree. In disappointment many have turned away from the Christ idea as impractical under present day conditions, considering righteousness as exemplified in the Messiah as too high a standard for present attainment; accepting evil in its many phases as to a greater or less extent unavoidable. The problem of evil is not, however, solved by this compromise and truth still insists that good and good alone is adequate and indispensable to the working of deliverance. As evil proves itself wholly self-destructive humanity cries out for a higher understanding of the way of Christ wherein the promise of release may be fulfilled. This cry is heard and satisfactorily answered in Christian Science, the teachings of which enable the listener to understand the spiritual

meaning of the Scriptures, and thus enable all those in bondage to look up with a larger hope and prove their readiness for deliverance.

Christ Jesus plainly taught that there is no evil power or law to interfere with man's individual endeavors to be godlike. The great Father of all has bestowed upon all men without exception abilities which transcend human appreciation and when these are recognized they operate as resistless forces of elevation. These abilities are wholly spiritual, not material, and inhere in man's reflection of the divine Mind, Truth, and Love. However inadequately any one may have seemed to exercise these abilities in past personal experience there is nothing in nature or in human contrivance which can interfere with their present activity for good. Through such present expression of God-given abilities each and every one may gain a larger measure of the freedom which he should at all times enjoy.

It is highly important that every one should realize the present possibility of perfection. It is of equal importance that mankind be supplied with a safe and sure guide which will without fail point out the pitfalls by which all have been more or less deceived and illumine the straight and narrow way leading in the right direction. This guide is not wanting. Christian Science shows how bondage has invariably resulted from an ignorant or a wilful disregard of the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated that God is infinite, ever-present and unchangeable good. This good must be recognized by all mankind as the only actual law and power. The road of freedom which mortals seek leads toward God or Truth. The un instructed human thought which is ever ready to admit alike the beliefs of good or of evil is incapable of attaining righteousness, but the divine Mind which rises above human conclusions bestows upon man unlimited powers to overcome evil and to rise

wholly above it. "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," wrote the Apostle Paul, "hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

Few people that feel the weight of their own misdeeds are wholly free from outside harsh judgement and this would if possible arouse fear or hatred in them. The way of deliverance, however, rejects fear and hatred as the very elements of human thralldom. Hatred which dwells upon evil and magnifies it must be displaced by love and intelligence, for evil is wholly spurious in the universe of unchangeable Truth and must be treated only as a lie. All mankind have been the unwitting victims of one and the same illusion and whatever the relation that seems to exist between mortals the only legitimate attitude in any situation is a broad sympathy even for those who seem to be the instruments of oppression. Such sympathy is salutary to all concerned and through its influence the oppressed are made free. In the affairs of men good is actually the one immanent event which precludes its demand for universal recognition. If one has seemingly lost his proper relation to the good of the world and would regain that position of influence to which each man is entitled, his one and only need is to recognize this good and to entertain it in consciousness so that it may guide his conclusions and actions in relation to others. Then the way will surely open.

All mortals should learn that real freedom consists in the ability to bless and to be blessed. Desiring this liberty one may find and enjoy it in whatever position he may be and in proportion as it is exercised will it be enlarged until not a discordant or limited element remains. God is the Principle of all real existence. Truth can never be absent nor can man who lives to reflect Truth lose any element of perfection, however much perfection may seem to be hidden to mortal sense. One blesses himself and all others by the recognition of these facts and in this way each one proves to himself that at no time can any course of action serve his individual interests which does not also benefit all concerned. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science text-book, by Mary Baker Eddy, it is stated that "Whatever is governed by God, is never for an instant deprived of the light and might of intelligence and Life" (p. 215). This is the basic fact of freedom and is subject to present demonstration.

CARLYLE'S LITERARY GROWTH

THE journal of Charles Eliot Norton, now being published in Scribner's Magazine, has a very interesting record of Carlyle's talks of his own literary development. He wrote:

"Carlyle went on to say, that he read Madame de Staël's 'Germany' and found in it some indication that men were thinking in a different sort there from what they were doing elsewhere. He had read the Scotch and the English philosophers and metaphysicians without getting much light or satisfaction from them, but here he found hints of another philosophy of which he wanted to learn much more than Madame de Staël was able to tell him. . . . Not long after this a college acquaintance of his, Jardine by name, who had been spending some time at Göttingen, as tutor, with a young nobleman, came back to his home some

four miles away, a dull sort of fellow, but good enough in his way, and he agreed with Carlyle to give him one lesson in German a week in exchange for a lesson in French that Carlyle should give to him, and so by degrees Carlyle got a feeble introduction to the language. "But there were no books to be had, and casting about how to get them, Carlyle bethought him that there was a flourishing trade at Leith with the east coast of the Baltic, and he asked the provost of Leith, who was a very kindly man, and had much to do with the trade, to order his correspondent to send over to him a copy of Schiller's works. And in four or five months the book came, a big bundle of folded sheets, and Carlyle took it off to the binder's, and when he got the volumes home, he set to work to study them out with his dictionary. And perhaps the next year it was that he got Goethe's works in the same way, and he tried 'Wilhelm Meister,' and got but a little way in it, and put it aside. And after a while he took up 'Faust,' and it was an epoch in his life, for here he found expression given to his own dim thoughts and dumb feelings, and he found himself in strange intellectual sympathy with the book such as he had never felt with any book before, so that it was a sort of apocalypse to him, and he recognized at length that other men were thinking and feeling as he was. By this time the language was becoming familiar to him, and he went back to 'Wilhelm Meister,' and read it from beginning to end, and found it full of the most precious assistance and instruction to him."

Single Roses That Are Sought for Beauty

There are more double than single roses, although the type of every rose is single. Obviously, there are more variations of color among the double roses than among the single roses. Yet the number of the latter is considerable, says a writer in Suburban Life. By single roses, I do not altogether mean the simple five petals of the type with yellow stamens in the center. I mean this class and also the semi-double so-called single roses of the tea and kindred classes.

Safrano, Niphotos, Bon Silene, Sombrieul and Killarney are magnificent samples of the so-called single tea roses. They are essentially different from the botanically single roses, their stamens having been partly converted into petals. While the petals are in but two rows, they are thick and broad, smooth like kid and, when folded together, make large, well-formed, and exquisitely tinted buds.

Niphotos for its unusual elongated, ornate and waxen buds; Safrano for its apricot-pinkish creamy combination of colors, and Sombrieul with immense ivory-white buds, are old but still popular semi-double roses that, with Francisca Kruger, in autumn leaf coppery yellow and bronzy red about completed the list until Killarney, the famous Irish tea (or hybrid tea) made its appearance. The latter is strictly a single rose when wide open, but the bud is large and handsome and, even when half-expanded, has all the size and dignity of a double rose.

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What kind of chicken?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Two-bagger.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 26, 1913

Getting Justice by Just Means

As was foreordained when all the facts in the case came for review before the President he forthwith ordered prompt, rather than deferred, action on the cases before the federal courts in California referred to in District Attorney McNab's appeal to him for official release. Equity and prudence counseled no other course. At the same time that he reversed the policy agreed upon by two of his department chiefs and advisers

the President also defended them from "snap" indictment of their motives. Their discretion he could not affirm; their honor and integrity he would not join in attacking. Nor will the public, if it is wise or generous, at least until far more evidence is produced than is now available.

The commendable alertness of public opinion at the present stage of national history in disciplining recreant public officials who run counter to old and new standards of ethics no true patriot would have altered. But the crushing power of punishment now inherent in the people should be exercised by them with at least as much equity and fair play as when might was centralized in an autocracy or in an aristocracy.

No great strain on the imagination is necessary to conceive of a method by which all the facts of this particular controversy might have been laid before the President (and before the nation if necessary) without the protestants passing from the role of witnesses to that of judges. Subordinate officials have certain rights, even against their superiors, when it comes to issues of conscience and official duty. That is indisputable. But there are ways and ways of registering dissent and of making appeal to the higher authority.

On the other hand, the incident has its lessons for department heads and for all officials charged with the administration of justice. The American people are weary of delays in court procedure and are suspicious of those who counsel delay. Reacting from excessive deference paid by many generations to the rights of individuals before the law, they are now tending to insist upon abolition of multiplied precedents and safeguards which today seem anti-social in their net results. Pleas for postponement of trial based on considerations that are personal to either litigants or to their counsel now have less weight with society than they had a decade or two ago. Official action, if it is wise, takes account of the rising demand that justice regain its former attribute of "swift as well as sure." This demand is the more clamant when it is an issue involving protection of womanhood.

Impression Made by Huguenot Pioneers

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., celebrates this week the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of that town by a colony of French Huguenot refugees. There should be more than local interest in the event for though limited in number the French Protestant colonists of early America were "sifted wheat" like the Pilgrim fathers, and they and their descendants have to their credit the customary high ratio of

efficiency as citizens and as producers of wealth noted wherever the Huguenots went, whether to Switzerland, Holland, or Great Britain. To measure precisely what France lost and what western Europe and America gained by the expulsion of these kinsmen of Calvin is impossible.

Mingling with their Dutch and English neighbors in the colony near the mouth of the Hudson these thrifty, high minded, civilized French settlers of New Rochelle and other towns in the region gave to the society of southern New York state and northern New Jersey a distinction that was more conspicuous than that it is now as compared with other regions. Wherever from Massachusetts on the north to the Carolinas on the south the Huguenot refugee came he or his descendants usually gained eminence. Sometimes it was for handicraft and patriotism combined as in the case of Paul Revere. Or it was for shrewdness in trade as in the case of Peter Faneuil. Or it was because of great legal ability and skill in diplomacy as in the case of John Jay. Or in a much later day and generation it found Ballou preaching religion, Thoreau setting forth individualism as a mode of living, and Lanier singing out in verse the ampler Americanism and finer social vision of his day.

Tax Rates Show States Are Growing Costly

IF AT ANY other time the citizen forgets that he is living under a government, he comes to a keen realization of the fact when the tax bill is presented. He is entitled then to comment upon the increase that the amount usually shows and to inquire as to the reason, an inquiry, however, that has too often only echo for answer. A greatly contributing cause to the swelling of the taxes in recent years is the mounting of state expenditure. If there is a state among the forty-eight that is not showing increased spending with each year in which the Legislature meets, it is a rare exception. In some of them the growth can hardly be called by that name, it is a process of leaps and bounds.

Massachusetts presents a luminous instance of increase in state spending. A total tax of \$8,000,000 is saved from being a surprise by the fact that it was forecasted in January and has throughout the Legislature's session been a warning presence, from which there was found no avenue of escape by any feasible exercise of economy. The greater state tax is simply inescapable. It is imposed by the widening activities of the commonwealth, the taking on of burdens that were unknown even a decade ago, and very materially by the assumption of charges that were formerly met by the municipalities, principally the care of dependents in state institutions. Ultimately it cannot matter that the state pays in full for the support of the institutions, instead of passing the burden along to the cities and towns on a basis of their supply of inmates—the total burden is not changed by a difference in apportionment. But there is lacking the least evidence that the relief of the municipalities from these

charges has brought about a lessened local tax rate. Other ways of home spending have been found to fully offset this relief, and the larger state tax arrives to pile up the taxpayer's total.

Formerly, and until recently without question, the apportionment of the state tax in Massachusetts has followed local assessments. The present year marks an advance step in the application of a law of 1912 by which the local valuations are revised by the state tax department and their inequalities corrected so far as the state tax is involved. The thrift of local assessors in keeping down valuations with a view to getting a smaller award of the state tax is denied the free play that has helped to create taxpayers' paradises. The results are striking justification of the new rule. Boston, which pays almost exactly a third of the state tax, stands this year for an increase in its contribution of a little less than 24 per cent, while Brookline is asked for 37 per cent more than last year, Manchester, a North Shore town, gets 63 per cent increase; Swampscott, another of the same sort, faces 70 per cent more and Nahant, one of the towns of low local rates, sees its state contribution very nearly doubled.

These instances speak for an improved system and an approach to a fair division. The other variations in the state, such as increases of only 12 per cent in North Adams, 28 per cent in Worcester, 40 per cent in Springfield, 38 per cent in New Bedford, 55 per cent in Arlington, are partly a correction of the methods of local assessment and in a measure the result of the local growth in property, partly a penalty and partly an evidence of expansion. They all bear witness to a better equity in carrying the state burden.

There remains the need of study of state spending, to discover how it may be restrained, and of state means of revenue without this swelling local tax, the larger problem of the two. Public economy is not in vogue, there is only weak insistence that some ventures that seem necessary shall be denied out of consideration of the people who carry the burden. There is call for the legislators who will dare to economize.

One Mark Where Progress Seems to Halt

THIS is admittedly an age of wondrous advancement. On all sides the impossible is being accomplished. Space and time are vanquished. The sea, the land and the air have almost ceased to offer further resistance to restless, imperious, dominating man. It is becoming a common saying that whatever it is necessary for man to do in the material world he can do, that there is no possible limit to the range of human achievement. Hence the growing optimism and confidence of the period. People of all shades of thought are affected by it. They are no longer doubting. And yet, in one particular at least, it looks as if mankind—as distinguished from womankind—were stopped in its forward movement by an insurmountable stone wall.

Last year's straw hat, apparently, cannot be made to do. No amount of scrubbing, revolving, dyeing, pressing, seemingly, will make it do. For a little while after its removal from the scrubbing table, the electric whirler and the block it is full of promise—it has the appearance of having regained its newness—but no sooner is the money paid to the expert renovator than the hat begins to resume the pallor it had when released from winter storage.

It looks like a very simple matter, this thing of restoring last season's hat to its original tint. The task seems trivial in comparison with the great things accomplished on every side every day. But, evidently, it is an underrated task. Trousers that openly yearn for the old clothes man may be pressed and creased so that they will set fully as well as they did three years ago. As much may be said for coats and waistcoats. Scarfs can be brightened. Gloves can be made as good as new. Wonderful things may be done in a shoeblacking parlor for a shabby pair of patent leathers. In fact, there are few departments of activity in which more headway has been made than in that of cleaning, pressing, patching, dyeing and restoring wearables. Yet last year's straw hat balks all genius, all effort. Do as you may with it, spend as many cents as you like upon it, have it scrubbed and whirled and ironed while you wait as often as you will, it is still last year's straw hat before you have gone a mile, and it looks it out of every mesh. There is no accounting for it now. Time possibly may solve the mystery, but it will not be wise to count upon it.

Fighting for Water in the Flood District

AS THIS is written, farmers throughout a large extent of territory in the Mississippi valley more or less subject to inundation in the freshest season are struggling desperately, and from all accounts heroically, to save their crops from drought. Only a few months ago water in too great abundance was within their reach, it was so high as to cause very serious damage in some quarters; in time it receded, was carried through innumerable channels to the larger streams and river and finally found its way through the main artery of the valley to the gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean. Only such of it as seeped into the earth was saved. Most of the flowing water in that territory today either comes from the mountains or is due to recent rains. Immense areas are dry and parched. In one state alone—Missouri—the farmers on 100,000 homesteads are fighting against odds to save their grain, fodder and feed crops.

Under a water storage system commensurate with the needs of the Mississippi valley there need be no lack of water at any season of the year; under an adequate reservoir system there need be no destroying freshets at any season of the year. The cost of floods and droughts for a few seasons is greater than would be involved in the construction of a reservoir and diversion system that would meet the need of generations. The saving to Missouri farmers in a single season by the application of flood-preventive and drought-preventive methods would more than meet its proportion of the cost required in the carrying out of a system of water storage for the valley.

These facts are now commonly known. They are as well known as are the facts relating to the recurrent disastrous and preventable droughts. The question is, how soon will they be put to proper use?

It cost but \$9000 to carry on the equal suffrage campaign that recently scored a victory in the Illinois Legislature, and it was by no means a short one. Seasoned politicians of the other sex, evidently, have much to learn from the enfranchised ladies.

Argentina Approves President's Course

IN A RECENT editorial La Nacion of Buenos Aires, one of the leading newspapers of the southern continent, voices its approval of President Wilson's attitude in the recent Guatemalan financial complication. That the state department positively declined to intervene in favor of Guatemala with the foreign office in London La Nacion regards as a certain proof of the sincerity of President Wilson's reversal of dollar diplomacy and as an earnest of his loyalty in future dealings with the Latin-American republics. Since the friendly intervention of the United States had been asked by Guatemala herself, the state department in Washington, the paper thinks, might very well have seized the opportunity to extend its influence, under the egis of the Monroe doctrine, in a very definite manner, thereby turning Guatemala practically into a financial dependency of the United States. Resisting the temptation to revert to "continental imperialism" President Wilson also taught the South Americans "a salutary lesson to proceed exclusively on their own responsibility in the matter of international financial obligations."

It must be gratifying for the new administration in Washington to see how readily and unreservedly its Latin-American policy is acknowledged and appreciated by influential newspapers. There is something in the tone of that editorial which seems to point to the possibility of genuine cooperation between the United States and the leading republics of the south, in the matter of Pan-American policy, especially with regard to international complications over the smaller ones. Not that such a cooperation had not been attempted in the past with possibly a fair measure of success, but the impression has never been that the Latin partners were at all eager to join the power of the north.

There are well informed persons in Latin America as in the English-speaking countries who view the visit to the United States of Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, in the light of an international event considerably transcending in importance that which, nominally at least, gave rise to it, viz., the South American voyage of the then secretary of state, Mr. Root. It is not possible at this time to place an accurate estimate on this return visit, but it is difficult to see how it can do otherwise than work in the direction of that Pan-American cooperation which with the opening of the Panama canal must become a foremost problem of the age.

Kansas Women and Good Citizenship

SOME of the recognized leaders among the women of Kansas, representative of the several sections of the state, have taken in hand the task of educating their sisters for the performance of the duties of good citizenship. Into this work no question or element of partizan politics is to enter. It is simply seen by the women at the head of this movement that the great body of the new voters are very much in need of instruction as to their civic responsibilities, and it is intended, simply, that they shall be given this instruction without any regard whatsoever as to how they shall vote. Women in Kansas have not in the past had any strong incentive for the acquisition of political knowledge; like their sisters in all the other states they have, as a rule, left governmental affairs entirely to men. Conditions have now changed, however, and if Kansas is to be benefited rather than injured by the extension of the franchise to women, the women of Kansas must learn how to make proper use of their enlarged freedom.

With this end in view a Good Citizenship League has been organized, and a committee of this body has just framed a program for the education of women voters which covers a wide range of subjects, such as public ownership of public utilities; work and duties of public utilities commissions, proposed amendments to the Kansas constitution, labor conditions, domestic economy, taxation, eleemosynary institutions, property rights of women, franchises, Kansas history, and so on.

Furthermore, it is the purpose to educate the women voters of Kansas with regard to political procedure, offices, general election laws and methods and the intelligent use of the ballot. The high ground is taken that Kansas is far more concerned in possessing a well-informed electorate than it is in the success at any single election of any person or any party. Instructed how to perform their duties as good citizens, the women are to be left to perform them according to their best judgment. Other states in which women have come into political power, and, in fact, all states, might well follow the example of Kansas in this particular. It will do no harm if the women of the non-suffrage states become as well informed as it is proposed to make their Kansas sisters, for even where women have not the franchise, and where they are not likely to have it for some time to come, they are in a position to wield a powerful moral influence in politics. It is essential that they shall know how to use it.

THE Payne-Aldrich tariff law, whatever defects it may have had viewing it ethically or economically, surpassed all its forerunners in its sensible dealing with esthetics as related to taxation. There were men near the throne at the time who were amenable to arguments put forth by artists and by art-lovers, by producers and by importers not to mention buyers. Consequently a schedule conforming to sensible principles was worked out and passed, under which the treasury has prospered, the national store of art treasures from ancient and classic schools mounted phenomenally, and no essential national interests suffered harm. Why therefore any change is demanded in the Underwood-Wilson law it is difficult to see.

The history of American legislation as it has dealt with the interests of authors and artists is not one as creditable to lawmakers as it is to the altruistic and patriotic attitude of these promoters of the fine arts who in theory have most to gain pecuniarily by "protection." They usually have risen above the provincial, narrow point of view and have insisted on relatively free access by the public to sources of intellectual and emotional betterment.

KANSAS will need 19,000 harvest hands, so that college men who are fond of the open can avoid a dull summer.

No Time for a Reaction as to Art